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STATISTICAL REPORT

of the

SAN FRANCISCO POLICE DEPARTMENT

*

*

January 1, 1980 to June 30, 1980

DOCUMENTS DEPT.

MAY 19 1981

CHIEF OF POLICE
FBI - S.F.

For over 30 years, the Annual Report of the San Francisco Police Department has covered the activities of the Department for the preceding calendar year. The most recent Report was for the calendar year ending December 31, 1979. Future Reports will cover fiscal years, in accordance with instructions received from the Office of the Mayor. The next Annual Report will therefore cover the year beginning July 1, 1980 and ending June 30, 1981.

To fill in the gap between the end of calendar year 1979 and the beginning of fiscal year 1980-1981, this six-month statistical report has been prepared.

T A B L E 1

JAN-JUN 1980 REPORTED OFFENSES BY DISTRICT

PART I CRIMES	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	UNK
MURDER-NON-NEG MANSLAUGHTER	7	7	5	6	9	4	2	4	2	3
NEG. MANSLAUGHTER	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
RAPE	53	32	38	44	65	43	32	29	12	29
ROBBERY	525	333	327	388	840	408	160	295	91	107
AGGRAVATED ASSAULT	330	213	187	370	331	177	67	170	75	84
BURGLARY	1330	582	763	1222	1302	749	513	968	495	121
LARCENY	3295	2065	963	1908	2663	1179	1279	1179	995	1084
AUTO THEFT	490	462	457	660	643	380	256	559	297	225
TOTAL PART I	6030	3694	2740	4598	5853	2940	2309	3205	1967	1653
PART II CRIMES										
OTHER ASSAULTS	519	350	317	531	572	299	157	312	158	91
FORGERY/COUNTERFEITING	143	82	29	42	103	37	24	28	40	32
WORTHLESS CHECKS	131	88	27	63	88	38	27	37	42	18
EMBEZZLEMENT	42	22	9	9	26	4	6	19	8	5
RECEIVING STOLEN PROPERTY	64	35	23	67	96	32	8	17	10	8
WEAPONS, CARRYING	190	88	68	164	182	48	36	74	40	16
SEX OFFENSES (EX RAPE & PROS)	35	23	30	49	53	36	55	47	58	23
OFFENSES AGAINST FAMILY & CHILD	23	14	63	47	43	35	8	45	22	27
MALICIOUS MISCHIEF	410	283	377	635	538	354	410	635	539	107
OTHER MISCELLANEOUS	2839	942	652	1832	878	603	603	693	539	304
TOTAL PART II	4396	1927	1599	3439	3568	1761	1334	1907	1456	631
GRAND TOTAL	10426	5621	4339	8037	9421	4701	3643	5112	3423	2284

T A B L E 1 1

FIVE YEAR COMPARISON OF CRIME

PART 1 CRIMES	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	JAN/JUN 1980
MURDER, NON-NEG MANSLAUGHTER	135	131	142	119	112	44
NEG-MANSLAUGHTER	77	38	28	1	0	0
RAPE, FORCIBLE & ASSAULT TO	547	619	596	583	664	372
ROBBERY	5689	6628	5422	6508	6694	3457
AGGRAVATED ASSAULT	2765	3385	3209	3300	3571	1986
BURGLARY	17508	21992	19256	18030	17255	8000
LARCENY	29268	34349	32177	32876	33943	16540
AUTO THEFT	8606	10186	10631	8944	8506	4231
TOTAL PART 1 CRIMES	64596	77328	71461	70361	70745	34630

PART 11 CRIMES

OTHER ASSAULTS	4790	4901	5017	5834	6658	3287
FORGERY, COUNTERFEITING	864	1086	751	773	941	553
WORTHLESS CHECKS	486	132	856	1179	1055	553
EMBEZZLEMENTS	924	940	420	208	193	145
RECEIVING STOLEN PROPERTY	934	837	602	612	640	354
WEAPONS, CARRYING	952	1108	1568	1705	1714	903
SEX OFFENSES (EX RAPE AND PROS)	1206	566	588	561	619	399
OFFENSES AGAINST FAMILY & CHILD	230	195	253	387	415	214
MALICIOUS MISCHIEF	7651	6960	6853	7110	8271	4284
MISCELLANEOUS	12943	15442	16999	22628	21523	11038
TOTAL PART 11 CRIMES	30980	32167	33907	40997	42029	21730
GRAND TOTAL	95575	109495	105368	111358	112774	56360

TABLE 111

FIVE YEAR COMPARISON OF PERSONS ARRESTED (DETAINED)

TYPE OF ARREST	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	JAN/JUN 1980
MURDER, NON-NEG MANSLAUGHTER	102	85	130	85	93	40
NEG. MANSLAUGHTER	14	7	10	24	14	4
RAPE	244	205	173	179	176	88
ROBBERY	1293	1284	1141	1219	1285	630
AGGRAVATED ASSAULT	1502	1509	1405	1593	1768	1022
BURGLARY	1883	1902	1524	1698	1810	1087
LARCENY	4266	4750	5840	5427	4280	2344
AUTO THEFT	763	690	759	834	743	537
TOTAL PART I	10067	10432	10982	11059	10169	5752

PART II CRIMES

OTHER ASSAULTS	1609	1573	1580	1920	1942	1029
FORGERY & COUNTERFEITING	151	108	95	122	117	178
WORTHLESS CHECKS	75	91	57	59	71	272
RECEIVING STOLEN PROPERTY	1488	1291	1035	1123	1280	547
WEAPONS, CARRYING	1207	1316	1482	1551	1473	369
SEX OFFENSES	264	266	354	299	372	455
OFFENSES AGAINST FAMILY & CHILDREN	69	43	34	39	57	42
MALICIOUS MISCHIEF	1017	1131	1315	1269	1562	614
OTHER MISCELLANEOUS	3654	2987	4041	6404	4625	6933
DRUNK	14337	12407	11261	16007	16167	7333
DISORDERLY CONDUCT	3182	2699	2503	2660	1881	913
PROSTITUTION	1154	1578	2872	1900	1778	731
NARCOTICS	2808	2244	2871	3262	3524	2290
GAMBLING	154	136	155	260	405	24
LIQUOR LAWS	176	113	86	174	225	219
DRUNK DRIVER	1203	991	993	1029	1039	748
DRUNK IN AUTO	260	246	191	270	274	142
OTHER TRAFFIC ARRESTS	4140	7004	6694	7703	6905	3554
FOR OTHER JURISDICTIONS	2555	1839	1644	1565	1730	1500
MISCELLANEOUS (BENCH WARRANTS)	2500	1629	3104	3816	3909	730
TOTAL PART II	42003	40692	42692	51432	50317	28614

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125 YEARS OF SERVICE TO SAN FRANCISCO



1980-1981

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1981

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SAN FRANCISCO POLICE DEPARTMENT



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CHAPTER XXII	210
CHAPTER XXIII	220
CHAPTER XXIV	230
CHAPTER XXV	240
CHAPTER XXVI	250
CHAPTER XXVII	260
CHAPTER XXVIII	270
CHAPTER XXIX	280
CHAPTER XXX	290
CHAPTER XXXI	300
CHAPTER XXXII	310
CHAPTER XXXIII	320
CHAPTER XXXIV	330
CHAPTER XXXV	340
CHAPTER XXXVI	350
CHAPTER XXXVII	360
CHAPTER XXXVIII	370
CHAPTER XXXIX	380
CHAPTER XL	390
CHAPTER XLI	400
CHAPTER XLII	410
CHAPTER XLIII	420
CHAPTER XLIV	430
CHAPTER XLV	440
CHAPTER XLVI	450
CHAPTER XLVII	460
CHAPTER XLVIII	470
CHAPTER XLIX	480
CHAPTER L	490
CHAPTER LI	500
CHAPTER LII	510
CHAPTER LIII	520
CHAPTER LIV	530
CHAPTER LV	540
CHAPTER LVI	550
CHAPTER LVII	560
CHAPTER LVIII	570
CHAPTER LIX	580
CHAPTER LX	590
CHAPTER LXI	600
CHAPTER LXII	610
CHAPTER LXIII	620
CHAPTER LXIV	630
CHAPTER LXV	640
CHAPTER LXVI	650
CHAPTER LXVII	660
CHAPTER LXVIII	670
CHAPTER LXIX	680
CHAPTER LXX	690
CHAPTER LXXI	700
CHAPTER LXXII	710
CHAPTER LXXIII	720
CHAPTER LXXIV	730
CHAPTER LXXV	740
CHAPTER LXXVI	750
CHAPTER LXXVII	760
CHAPTER LXXVIII	770
CHAPTER LXXIX	780
CHAPTER LXXX	790
CHAPTER LXXXI	800
CHAPTER LXXXII	810
CHAPTER LXXXIII	820
CHAPTER LXXXIV	830
CHAPTER LXXXV	840
CHAPTER LXXXVI	850
CHAPTER LXXXVII	860
CHAPTER LXXXVIII	870
CHAPTER LXXXIX	880
CHAPTER LXXXX	890
CHAPTER LXXXXI	900
CHAPTER LXXXXII	910
CHAPTER LXXXXIII	920
CHAPTER LXXXXIV	930
CHAPTER LXXXXV	940
CHAPTER LXXXXVI	950
CHAPTER LXXXXVII	960
CHAPTER LXXXXVIII	970
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OFFICE OF
THE POLICE COMMISSION
CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO

HALL OF JUSTICE
850 BRYANT STREET
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA 94103

DR. DAVID J. SANCHEZ, JR., President
JANE McKASKLE MURPHY, Vice-President
JO DALY, Commissioner
ALFRED J. NELDER, Commissioner
BURL A. TOLER, Commissioner

LIEUTENANT WILLIE E. FRAZIER
Secretary

August 26, 1981

The Honorable Bianne Feinstein
Mayor of San Francisco
Room 200 City Hall
San Francisco, California 94102

Dear Mayor Feinstein:

In compliance with Charter Section 3.500(e), the Commission is pleased to submit the 1980-81 Fiscal Report of the San Francisco Police Department. In presenting this material, every effort has been made to ensure the highest degree of reliability and validity regarding the enclosed data.

During the 1980-81 period, numerous administrative and operational changes have occurred with the most significant being the increased effective strength of our police force. Aspiring applicants (1,876) were tested for the position of Q-2 police officer and of that number 300 were successful and entered the Police Academy for further training. Between August 1980 and June 1981, nine recruit class graduations were held and a total of 272 officers were admitted to the regular ranks of the department. As of this date there are 1786 sworn members of the San Francisco Police Department.

Early in 1980, the Commission felt that the existing process and procedures pertaining to complaints regarding the department had never been clearly defined, comprehensively reviewed and developed. On May 7, 1980, the Commission adopted significant procedures to be utilized in the processing of IAB investigations. The Commission and Chief of Police Cornelius P. Murphy, have been implementing the above changes during the latter part of 1980.

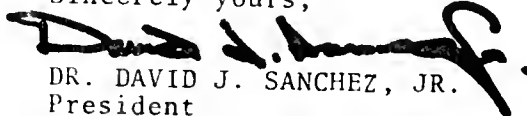
The Honorable Dianne Feinstein
Mayor of San Francisco

August 26, 1981
Page 2

As you are aware, the Commission has not stopped with the initial implementation program, but has moved to increase, significantly, the degree of accountability and objectivity regarding our IAB processes and procedures during 1981. These have been the indirect outcome of numerous hearings, reviews, and recommendations pertaining to the overall accountability of San Francisco Police services.

In closing, the Commission wishes to endorse again the outstanding performance of our San Francisco Police Department which has rendered 125 years of law enforcement in the City of San Francisco. The members of the San Francisco Police Commission are honored to serve the citizens of this City and accept the challenges and complexities of the 1980's to ensure the highest level of performance regarding our law enforcement services. This Commission will continue to execute its multitude of functions including that of civilian review board, to ensure the highest degree of professionalism and objectivity. We know your office also shares with the Commission, great pride and esteem, that has characterized the rich tradition of our San Francisco Police Department. This Commission will continue to ensure that our policies and procedures will be of the highest standards in providing access, equality and accountability of law enforcement services.

Sincerely yours,



DR. DAVID J. SANCHEZ, JR.
President
Police Commission

CHIEF'S REPORT



Recently I glanced at our Annual Report for 1986, the 100th anniversary of the Department, and I was especially interested in some of the data it contained. Let me give you a few examples. In fiscal year 1955-56, our budget was \$10,800,419; in fiscal year 1980-81, 25 years later, it was \$103,647,674! In 1955-56 the Department's authorized strength was 1,702 sworn officers and 115 civilians. In fiscal year 1980-81, the authorized sworn strength was 1,880, but the civilian authorized strength had risen to 727. Those figures alone illustrate the changes in our two basic resources: personnel and money.

A few other random figures point up the changes in our operations: Part I crime (felony) arrests rose from 3,061 in 1956 to 11,327 in 1980; parking citations increased from 615,467 to 2,192,712, and total miles driven by our police sedans jumped from 3,067,574 to 4,724,052, while cost per mile driven went from .063¢ to .24¢.

Finally, one item caught my eye as highlighting the change in record processing; in 1956, the Department made a total of 10,474 photocopies. We now make an average of 303,000 per month, or one and one half times as many copies in a day as in the entire year of 1956! Clearly, both the Department and the environment in which it operates has changed dramatically in a quarter of a century.

In the past year, I have initiated several changes in the Department. Operationally, the foot, mounted, and solo motorcycle units have been strengthened, and we are beginning to see the results of those actions. Organizationally, the civilian Transit Police unit was dissolved and replaced by a new Muni Transit Division composed of plain-clothed and uniformed police officers. These moves were designed to make the police force more visible and available to the public.

The most important change, however, was the reestablishment of the Community Relations Unit. It has become increasingly clear to me that conventional law enforcement techniques are inadequate to keep up with both rising crime rates and citizen expectations, and that we in the Department need to adjust our ways of thinking and operating in order to gain the support of the community. Without that support, we will continue to work at less than peak effectiveness. Together, we can begin to reduce tensions in the various communities in our City, and to prevent crimes by helping citizens organize in their own behalf. The formation of the Community Relations Unit is a step in that direction.

One other change is in the format of this Annual Report, which for the first time in over 40 years, summarizes the activities of a fiscal, instead of a calendar year. Although comparisons between crime and other statistics previously reported on a calendar year basis will be difficult to make, the advantage of a fiscal year report is that it gives the Department the opportunity to match its objectives with its budget, and to monitor its own achievements. In short, this Annual Report is symbolic of our commitment to greater accountability to you and the citizens of San Francisco.

1981 is the 125th anniversary of the San Francisco Police Department. Just as no two days are ever alike for a patrol officer, no two years are alike for the entire Police Department. It has had to be flexible enough to adjust to the changes that have taken place in the City over the years, and I am proud of its record of doing so. Under my administration, it will continue to adjust and to anticipate change.

Sincerely yours,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read 'Cornelius P. Murphy', written in a cursive style.

CORNELIUS P. MURPHY
Chief of Police

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OVERVIEW

The basic goals of the San Francisco Police Department, throughout its 125 year history, have been the maintenance of social order and the creation of a feeling of security for the people it serves. While its goals have remained constant, the Department's intermediate objectives have changed as the needs of its constituency have changed. Among its current objectives are: the prevention and control of conduct recognized as threatening to life and property, the provision of assistance to people who are in danger of physical harm or who are unable to care for themselves, the protection of constitutional guarantees of free speech and assembly, the resolution of conflict between individuals and individuals and groups, and the facilitation of the safe movement of people and vehicles.

The basic resources of the Department for attaining its objectives are its budget and its personnel. The tables that follow show the allocation.

SAN FRANCISCO POLICE DEPARTMENT

OPERATING BUDGET

	Fiscal Year* 1978-1979	Fiscal Year* 1979-1980	Fiscal Year* 1980-1981
Police Salaries	\$37,313,176	\$40,899,754	\$47,542,920
Civilian Salaries	8,198,308	8,376,664	9,779,587
Total Salaries	45,511,484	49,276,418	57,322,507
Fringe Benefits	31,968,748	41,466,053	41,560,402
Total Labor Costs	77,480,232	90,742,471	98,882,909
Contractual Services and Current Expenses	762,595	781,917	1,176,717
Equipment and Supplies	1,717,402	1,951,942	2,325,048
Services of Other Departments	2,363,463	2,392,973	2,751,967
Special Programs	287,134	765,701	377,925
TOTAL	\$82,610,826	\$96,635,004	\$105,514,566

*July 1 June 30

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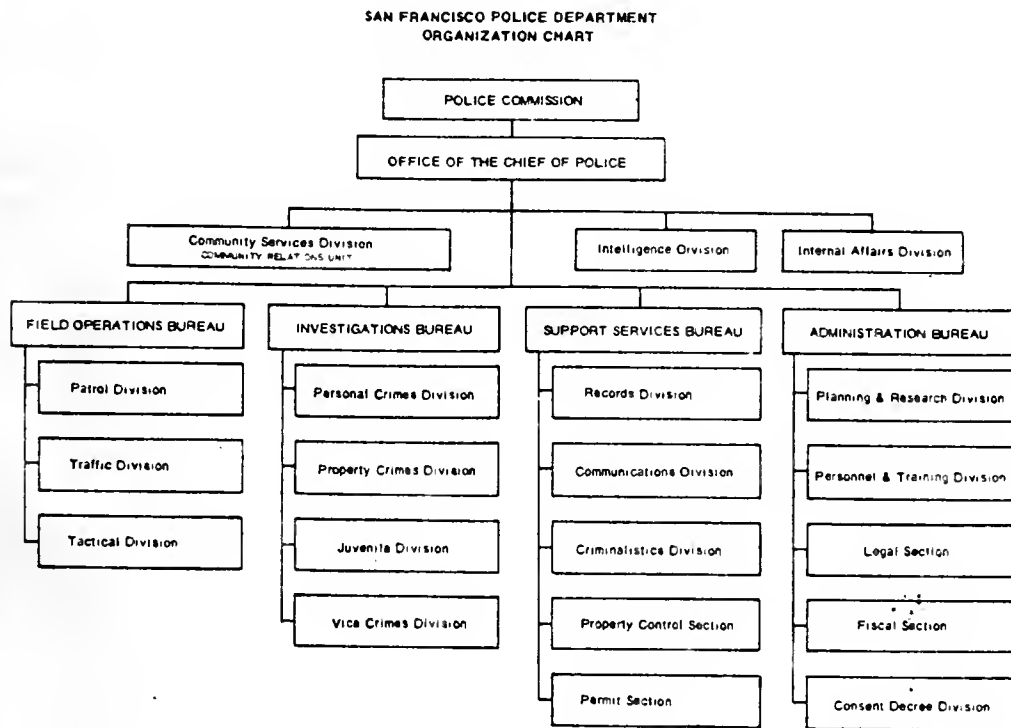
AUTHORIZED DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONNEL AS OF OCTOBER, 1980

	<u>Exempt</u>	<u>Capt.</u>	<u>Lieut.</u>	<u>Sgt.</u>	<u>Inspector/ Ass't Insp.</u>	<u>Police Officer</u>	<u>Total</u>
Office of the Chief							
Chief's Office Staff	1	1	0	0			
Police Commission	1	0	0	0	1	2	5
Intelligence	0	0	1	2	0	0	1
Internal Affairs	0	1	2	11	12	9	24
Legal Office	0	0	1	2	0	0	14
Crime Prevention Ed.	0	1	1	1	4	1	8
Sub Total					2	4	9
							61
Administration Bureau							
Deputy Chief's Off.	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
*Personnel and Train.	0	1	2	23	12	34	72
Planning & Research	0	0	1	8	0	3	12
Fiscal Section	0	0	1	1	0	0	2
Permits Section	0	0	0	2	0	2	4
Sub Total					0		91
Field Operations Bur.							
Deputy Chief's Off.	2	2	0	0	0	2	6
Field Training Off.	0	0	1	4	0	1	6
Patrol Division							
Central District	0	1	4	16	0	132	153
Southern District	0	1	4	16	0	84	105
Southeast District	0	1	4	16	0	88	109
Mission District	0	1	4	17	0	117	139
Northern District	0	1	4	18	0	146	169
Park District	0	1	4	16	0	85	106
Richmond District	0	1	4	16	0	78	99
Ingleside District	0	1	4	15	0	97	117
Taravai District	0	1	3	15	0	71	90
Crime Specific Task	0	1	3	12	0	69	85
Municipal Transit	0	0	1	2	0	17	20
Traffic Division	1	1	5	30	7	72	116
Sub Total							1318
Investigations Bureau							
Deputy Chief's Off.	1	0	0	1	0	0	2
Personal Crimes Div.	0	1	4	0	92	0	97
Property Crimes Div.	0	1	5	1	96	0	103
Vice Crimes Division	0	1	2	1	57	1	62
Juvenile Division	0	0	1	1	25	2	29
Sub Total							293
Support Services Bureau							
Deputy Chief's Off.	1	0	0	1	0	0	2
Records Division	0	1	4	10	0	14	29
Criminalistics	1	0	1	4	23	10	39
+Property Control	0	0	2	7	0	11	20
Communications	0	1	3	13	0	10	27
Sub Total							117
Total Sworn	9	22	76	282	331	1160	1880
Total Civilian							727
TOTAL PERSONNEL							2607

*Includes recruits-in-training and sworn personnel who are sick or disabled during this period

+Includes Fleet Management

The Department is organized into four Bureaus, each headed by a Deputy Chief, and three specialized units that report directly to the Chief of Police, as shown on the table below:



Indicators of the volume of work performed by the men and women of the Department are the following workload data:

	Calendar Year 1979	Fiscal Year 1980-81	% Change
Criminal Incidents Reported	112,774	120,175	+6.56%
Traffic Accidents Reported	18,354	17,128	-6.68%
Arrests Made	62,990	77,347	+22.79%
Criminal Incidents Cleared	33,725	37,429	+10.98%
Value of Property Recovered	\$10,903,932	\$10,177,131	-6.67%
Parking Citations Issued	1,921,959	2,004,284	+4.28%
Moving Violations Cited	78,234	110,342	+41.04%



The geographical environment in which this work is performed is a city of 678,974 people, located on the northern tip of a peninsula surrounded by San Francisco Bay and the Pacific Ocean. The population is swelled daily to nearly 1,000,000 people by the influx of commuters and visitors. The City is divided into nine patrol districts, each with its own police station. All other functions of the Department, with the exception of the Police Academy and the Firing Range, are centralized in the Hall of Justice, 850 Bryant St., San Francisco, 94103.



The human environment in which the Department functions is an urban center which, like many others in the United States, is beset with a declining population, budgetary problems, and increasing crime rates. The Department has always acknowledged that the achievement of its objectives can take place only in an environment of trust, understanding, and cooperation between its members and the members of the community at large. Maintaining that environment has proven difficult for not only the Police Department but for other agencies of government as well, because the composition of the community continues to change dramatically, as evidenced by comparisons between 1970 and preliminary 1980 census data. For example, while the population of the City as a whole dropped from 715,674 to 678,974 (5.1%) the percentage of Asians in the population increased from 96,311 (13.5%) to 147,426 (21.7%), and the percentage of Whites dropped from 425,510 (59.4%) to 355,333 (52.4%).



Even before the 1980 census, it had become clear to people within and outside the Department that its workforce no longer accurately reflected the ethnic and racial diversity of the population of the City, and that it could no longer perform its tasks effectively as long as efforts at changing the imbalance were minimal. Therefore, the Department has adopted a long range goal, raising minority representation to 45% of its sworn personnel, a percentage which closely conforms to the minority population percentages listed above. It has also adopted in its Affirmative Action Plan a goal of hiring a civilian work force that matches the composition of the area labor force. Two specific units of the Department have been charged with the responsibility of implementing these goals, and both have made significant progress in recruiting requisite numbers of minority individuals; the measure of the their efforts will be documented later in this report.

The measurement of objectives is the cornerstone of this 1980-1981 Annual Report to the Mayor and the citizens of San Francisco. In the pages that follow, achievements and areas of under-achievement for each of the units of the Department will be presented in a narrative form, supported by concrete data. Because 1980-1981 was the first year in which measurable program objectives were adopted, many of the measurements themselves are crude, and do not describe unit operations as accurately as they will in future reports.



PROGRAMS

PROBING

FIELD OPERATIONS



The primary presence of the San Francisco Police Department is the FIELD OPERATIONS BUREAU. It consists of four divisions (Patrol, Field Training, Tactical, and Traffic) and a Municipal Transit Police Unit which was disbanded late in the fiscal year. Bureau Headquarters plans and directs the activities of the 1,312 officers and 198 civilians who patrol the streets of the City in a variety of tasks and who respond to citizens' calls for assistance. In fiscal year 1980-81, officers patrolled 2,333,346 miles (down 398,644 from the previous year) and answered 384,011 calls for service (down 43,383).

The PATROL DIVISION consists of the officers assigned to nine district police stations, whose locations are shown on the map on page 26. Each station is responsible for policing its area and responding to calls for service 24 hours every day of the year. Patrol officers are also involved in traffic enforcement, preventive patrol, and the apprehension of suspects involved in street crimes. During the fiscal year, Division officers issued 249,486 moving and parking traffic citations (up 37,800) and made 70,799 arrests (up 44,459).

A primary objective of the Division was to reduce response and travel time; by the end of the year, the time had been reduced to three minutes for priority "A" calls on the day watch. The Division has also made progress in reducing "stacked runs."

The FIELD TRAINING DIVISION (FTO) provides an extensive on-the-job training experience for graduates of the Police Academy. It is a 14-week program in which recruits are trained and evaluated at one of the three district stations (Northern, Central, and Mission) in order to make certain that those who complete the program meet the rigorous standards of street duty. Furthermore, the instructors themselves are given advanced training, which both increases their own knowledge of law enforcement techniques and also produces better qualified recruits. During the year, as a result of the stepped-up recruitment campaign, 265 recruits entered the



FTO program; 174 were graduated and given regular assignments of their own, 60 resigned or were terminated, and 31 had not yet completed the program. The high attrition rate (23%) is attributable to the high standards of the program.

The TACTICAL DIVISION consists of specialized units which support the Patrol Division in the suppression of on-street crimes. During the year, officers of the Division made 2,483 arrests (down 3,619 from the previous year), responded to 153 crowd disturbances (down 47), and made 18 Specialized Weapons and Tactics (SWAT) calls (down 34). The reason for the sharp decline in the above figures is that the Division's emphasis has been changed to deterrent, visible patrol of "Area B", a particularly high crime area in the center of the City that overlaps two police districts. Its objective was to reduce onstreet crime in "Area B" by 16% during the fiscal year, but it actually reduced those crimes by 20.25%.

The specialized units of the Division are the Honda Patrol Unit, the Mounted Unit, the Dog Unit, (all of which were expanded during the year), and the Explosive Ordnance Unit.

The Honda Patrol Unit patrols inaccessible areas of parks throughout the City and other specific high-crime rate areas. Officers on 12 Honda bikes made 370 arrests, issued 332 misdemeanor citations, 11,025 parking tickets, and 699 moving violation citations.

The Mounted Unit patrols Golden Gate Park, Civic Center, Union Square, Fisherman's Wharf, special events, and late in the fiscal year, McLaren Park and adjacent business areas. The expansion into McLaren Park was made possible by the donation of horses and equipment by interested community groups. As a result, the unit now has 24 horses, whose riders accounted for 165 arrests and 195 misdemeanor citations plus 10,223 parking and 224 moving violation citations.

The Dog Unit started the year with two trained officers and dogs and ended with seven, which constitutes a fully operational patrol unit. The unit's average searches exceeded its target of 40 per month by 13, and its average number of dog service calls per month exceeded its target of 189 by 31. However, the unit fell short of its objective of making 16 felony and misdemeanor arrests by three and a half per month, but members of the unit issued 43 misdemeanor citations, and issued 292 moving and 680 parking citations.

The Explosive Ordnance Unit successfully responded to 78 calls for service dealing with found explosive or explosive devices, 11 more than in the preceding year. The unit utilizes the most recent technology, including a remote control robot, to disarm explosives.

The TRAFFIC DIVISION enforces traffic regulations, investigates traffic accidents, and controls vehicular traffic in the City. During the fiscal year, members of the Division issued 2,004,284 parking citation (up 271,772 from the previous year), and 89,385 moving citations (up 58,599), and investigated 17,745 accidents (up 10,175), including Hit and Run offenses. A major reason for the large increase in

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productivity was the dedication of 20 officers to full-time solo-motorcycle traffic enforcement, as per the terms of an Office of Traffic Safety grant which began operation in October, 1980. The Division is also responsible for traffic surveys, taxicab regulation, and noise abatement. Some indicators of the Division's performance are that it increased the number of hazardous citations issued by solo motorcycle officers from its target of 44,480 to 66,418 during the year, and that it increased the number of parking citations issued per controller from its target of 10.3 to 10.34 per hour. However, the number of disability days for solo motorcycle officers increased from 1,008 to 1,344, its clearance rate of fatal hit-and-run accidents by arrest fell from its target of 21% to 14.75%, and the number of noise ordinance complaints resolved and citations issued missed their targets by 7 1/4% and over 1600 respectively.



The MUNICIPAL TRANSIT POLICE unit was composed of 104 unarmed temporary civilian officers who were stationed in buses and streetcars and loading platforms of the Municipal Railway System. In the fiscal year they were responsible for 154 arrests. Funding for the employees ran out on June 30, 1981, at which point a newly-created Muni Transit Division of 51 sworn officers was formed.

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INVESTIGATIONS



The INVESTIGATIONS BUREAU is responsible for the suppression of crime and for the detection and apprehension of persons involved in or contemplating crime. It prepares cases for presentation to the Courts, and it oversees the recovery of stolen property. Early in the fiscal year, the Bureau streamlined its administrative structure by consolidating the Personal and Property Crimes Divisions into the Investigations Division, thereby freeing the position of a Captain for other duties in the Department. Two-hundred and ninety-three officers, and 25 civilians who support their activities, work in one of the Bureau's three Divisions (Investigations, Vice Crimes, and Juvenile).

The INVESTIGATIONS DIVISION includes the following sections:

The Homicide Section investigates homicides, police-involved shooting cases, deaths of persons in custody, and questionable death cases, and it prepares cases for

prosecution. During the fiscal year, the section was assigned 935 cases, of which 135 were homicides, 71 were Coroner-assigned cases, and 13 were police-involved shootings. It cleared 68% of the 135 homicides.

The Robbery Section received 7,782 cases (down 634 from the previous year) of which it assigned 35% (2,766), or 4% less than its annual target. The Section cleared 47.5% (1,314) of the assigned cases.

The Sex Crimes Section investigates all cases involving forcible sexual assault. It received 1,211 cases (150 less than last year), and it investigated 95.8% (1,161). It cleared 51% (593) of the cases investigated.

The "S" Squad, re-established late in the previous year, specializes in the suppression and prevention of street crimes by saturating specific areas or targets in the City. It is also responsible for surveillance and sensitive investigations. During the third quarter of the year, it deployed officers on the Municipal Railway and made 527 arrests, or nearly three and a half times more than the civilian Muni Transit unit, described earlier, made in the entire year. During the year, the "S" Squad arrested or cited 3,498 individuals. It reduced preventable crimes (Auto Theft, Assault, Purse snatch, and Robbery) 11.1%.

The Burglary Section received 24,658 burglary and related theft cases (up 898 from last year), and it assigned 3,384 of them. It cleared 71% (2,405). The Section made 699 arrests, and recovered \$1,088,177 in stolen property, \$3,566 less than last year. The Fraud Section investigates cases involving credit cards, bad checks, shoplifting, bunco, pickpockets, etc. During the year, it received 10,197 cases, down 1,473 from last year. It assigned 3,748 cases and cleared 1,600 (42.7%).

The Auto Theft Section investigates vehicle theft, vehicles impounded without identification, and auto embezzlements. In this fiscal year, it received 16,175 cases, compared to 28,252 in 1979. The decrease accompanied a drop in the vehicle theft rate of 21%. The Section investigated 1,374 cases, of which it cleared 68%. For the eight months beginning November 1, 1980 the value of vehicles recovered was \$315,875 and of property recovered that was taken in auto boostings, \$342,316.

The Fencing Section (formerly the Pawn/Property Section) inspects and regulates the City's 1,200 second-hand dealers, 34 gun dealers, 23 pawnbrokers, and 12 scrap metal dealers. It receives between 500-600 transaction slips per day, which it compares with data in Department of Justice computer banks to determine if the items sold have been stolen. If a "hit" is made, the Section's personnel follow-up with an investigation. The Section received 2,340 cases (up 532 from last year); 1,312 were assigned for investigation and 45.4% (596) were cleared.

The Property Management Project, a federally-funded antifencing program closed up shop in February, 1981, when its funds ran out. For the seven months of the year that the project was in operation, 160 persons were arrested, and \$952,356 worth of stolen property was recovered.



All cases falling outside the responsibility of the other sections of the Investigations Division are investigated by the General Works Detail; they include arson, fugitive, assault, kidnapping, mayhem, and extortion cases. General Works received 19,458 cases (749 more than last year); it investigated 7,012 cases and cleared 83.3% (5,845).

The VICE CRIMES DIVISION breaks down its work into two sections:

The Narcotics Section is the Department's arm for combatting drug problems in the City. This year, the Section received 5,292 cases, nearly 250% more than last year. Narcotics officers arrested 3,072 individuals, 881 more than last year, and 762 over its target for this year.

The Prostitution and Gambling Section is concerned with street prostitution, pimping, prostitution-related felonies, pornography, and gambling. The Section made 2,331 prostitution arrests. A decline in the number of arrests and in the percentage of complaints (5%) was due to increased enforcement. Gambling arrests dropped from 403 last year to 331 this year. The measure of the effectiveness of the unit is that it had projected a decrease in prostitution related felony crimes of 10%; the actual decrease was 36.7%.

The JUVENILE DIVISION investigates all robbery and assault cases in which the suspects are juveniles. In addition, it investigates child molestation, child neglect/abuse, missing person, and battery cases involving juveniles. The Division works closely with other agencies to divert juveniles from the Criminal Justice system and to develop programs that provide youths with alternatives to criminal behavior. It received 4,437 cases, 270 more than last year; it cleared 58%. Additionally, it investigated 2,431 missing persons cases.

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SUPPORT SERVICES

The SUPPORT SERVICES BUREAU consists of Bureau Headquarters, the Records Division, the Communications Division, the Criminalistics Division, and the Property Section. The budgeted strength of the Bureau was 103 sworn officers and 234 civilians.

Bureau Headquarters coordinates and directs the activities and functions of its Divisions and Sections. It also manages the Department's vehicle fleet of 417 marked and unmarked sedans, 221 three-wheel parking control vehicles, 119 two-wheel motor cycles, scooters, and trail bikes, and 31 vans, wagons, and trucks. The objective of fleet maintenance personnel was to service 12 vehicles per day; the average daily number serviced was 7.6.

The RECORDS DIVISION consists of the Files, Warrant, Identification, and Permit Sections.

The Files Section receives and stores all incident and accident reports. During the fiscal year, 168,552 reports were entered into the Department's computer, compared to 195,887 for the previous year, and \$199,864 in fees for copies of reports were collected, compared to \$107,550 for the previous year. The Section processed 2,457,907 traffic citations, an increase of almost 360,000 over 1979, and it also dispatched tow trucks for 57,384 vehicles. One of the Sections objectives was to prevent the average end-of-month backlog of not-entered incident reports from exceeding 1,500 per month; in fact, the month-end average was reduced to 737.

The Warrant Section received and entered 56,670 arrest warrants into the computer, an increase of 12,799 over 1979, and it served 28,396 of them. The Section also processed 52,292 subpoenas. Either by contract with other agencies or by sending its own officers, the Section picked up 2,023 prisoners held by other jurisdictions for return to San Francisco, an increase of 223 over the preceding year.

The Identification Section initiates and updates criminal history records of persons arrested in the City; 34,630 separate entries were made this year, compared to 30,858 for the preceding one. One of the Section's primary objectives as to identify 67.5% of its suspects by record match; it missed its objective by less than 1 percentage point. The Section also fingerprints arrested persons and applicants for City permits and City employment. It also processed misdemeanor citation hearings and generated court appearance calendars for officers testimony in court.

The Permit Section is responsible for licensing and regulating 78 types of enterprises in the City, and it maintains files of 13,000 active permits. It processed 3,600 applications this year, transferred inspection notifications to other agencies of City government, and it generated \$51,000 in revenues, an increase of \$15,000 over 1979. The Section's objective of increasing the percentage of fees collected from 10% to 16% of direct costs was not met, because the enabling legislation had not yet been passed by the Board of Supervisors. Beside conducting 53 public hearings on permit matters, the Section drafted several sets of regulations for approval by the Chief of Police and the Board of Supervisors.

The COMMUNICATIONS DIVISION provides telephone switchboard service for all of the criminal justice agencies in the Hall of Justice. Over 472,000 calls were routed to police communication dispatchers, who in turn processed more than 953,000 radio calls, 27,000 more than in 1979. The Division was able to surpass by 15 seconds one of its principal objectives: the reduction of time from reception of request for service to dispatch of priority "A" calls from four to three minutes. Toward the end of the year the Division began intensive training of operators for the Citywide 9-1-1 Emergency Telephone System, which became operational in late June, 1981. The target of freeing up 2,137 hours of patrol time each quarter by referring 2,700 calls to the Teleserve (telephone incident report-taking) system was missed by only three percent.



The CRIMINALISTICS DIVISION is composed of the Forensic Science, Photo Laboratory, and Crime Scene Investigation units which provide scientific and technical support to the rest of the Department and to outside agencies.

The Forensic Science unit analyzes evidence: it performed 4,095 laboratory analyses of seized narcotic evidence (4,043 in 1979), and it also performed 1,005 examinations of firearm, blood, chemical, and other physical evidence, compared to 721 in 1979.

The Photography Laboratory develops and prints evidentiary photographs taken by its own and other units' staff. During the year, it handled 2,356 photographic assignments, taking and printing 13,072 photographs. It also processed 116,800 mug shots, and it enlarged 15,840 photos from other units of the Department. With equipment purchased in previous fiscal years, the Lab began processing color photographs for the first time in its history.

The Crime Scene Investigation unit responded to 10,104 crime scenes (2,104 over the year's target) or 777 scenes per investigator. Of those, 7,055 involved a search for latent fingerprints, resulting in 3,060 cases (43.4%) in which usable prints were found. Three-hundred and sixty-four of these cases lead to suspect identifications, a "hit" rate of 11.9%, the highest of any reporting city over 250,000 without a fingerprint computer.



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The PROPERTY CONTROL SECTION receives, stores, and issues supplies and equipment to members and units of the Department. It also inventories found and evidentiary property. In fiscal year 1980-81, 30,131 parcels of property were booked (up 11%), of which 24,420 were used in developing prosecutions (up 25%), and 5,461 were returned to their owners (up 17%). Auctions of unclaimed property produced \$77,694 for the City, an increase of \$30,318. During the year staff transported and set up crowd control equipment for 23 special events, double the number from the previous year.



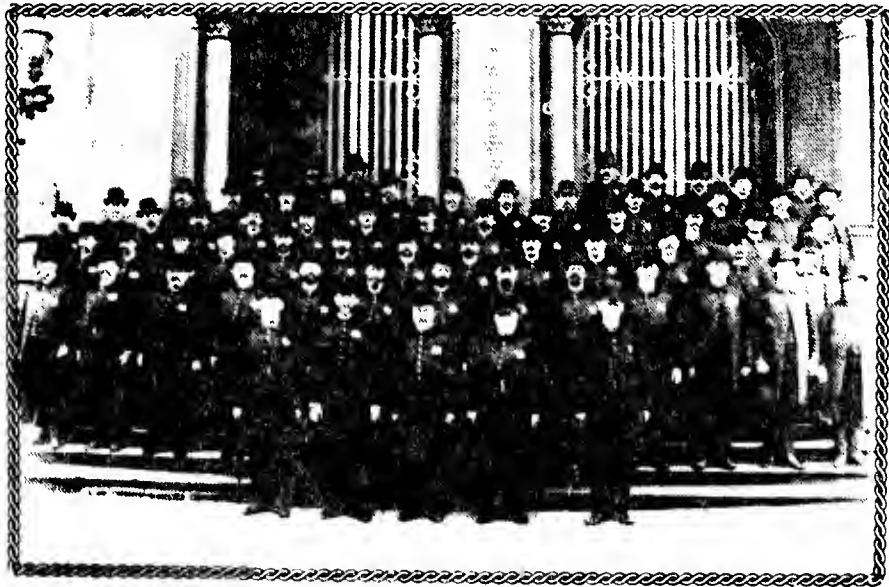
ADMINISTRATION

The ADMINISTRATION BUREAU'S work includes hiring and training police personnel, budget preparation, accounting, payroll, written directives, and legal support for the Department, the Chief, and members. Two hundred-one officers and 57 civilians perform the work of the Bureau's four divisions and one section.

The PLANNING AND RESEARCH DIVISION prepares the department's Capital Improvements and Operating Budgets, prepares and issues written directives and bulletins, conducts staff studies, manages the department's computer and data processing system, provides graphic art services, including forms design, to the whole department, and compiles and analyzes crime statistics. During Fiscal Year 1980-1981, Planning and Research Division completed 2,711 printing assignments, issued 185 written orders and bulletins, and handled 363 miscellaneous formal requests for services.

Planning and Research set for itself a target of preparing ten new General Orders and revising 15; its performance was 12 new orders and six revisions. It missed its target of producing 699 research and analytic reports to maintain and improve police services by 150, but it exceeded its target of updating and evaluating 100 forms used in police operations by 35.

The PERSONNEL AND TRAINING DIVISION is responsible for hiring and training all police personnel.



The Personnel Section appointed 302 recruits to the Police Academy and 113 civilians to promotional and temporary positions in the Department in the fiscal year. In order to qualify the applicants, background investigations were performed on 391 applicants

for police officer positions and 268 for civilian positions. The Personnel Section kept records and processed the promotions (199) as well as the terminations retirements, and resignations (338) effected during the year. The Personnel Sergeant's office maintains contact with sick and disabled members, the Police Surgeon, and the Retirement Board. His office processed 723 incidents and claims by sworn members (down 43 from last year) and reviewed the medical records of 210 sworn members preliminary to promotion or transfer to hazardous duties. However, the percentage of members on disability leave rose from 2.84 at the beginning of the fiscal year to 3.4 at the end, and average number of days off duty per injury increased from 19.9 to 23.04.

The Academy Section provided training for 1,775 police officers (up 399), including 338 recruits (up 224), 291 advanced officers (up 133), and 69 supervisory officers (down 49). Specialized training was given to 353 sworn members from outside agencies and 508 civilians from within and outside the Department.

Additionally specialized training was conducted for 107 members (e.g. motorcycle officers and communications dispatchers) by other units in the Department. All told, 2,743 individual were given training by the Department in fiscal year 1980-1981 (up 1,367 from the previous year).

The Pistol Range, located near Lake Merced, qualified 295 recruits (up 145 from last year) in 56-hour training sessions, and it requalified 3,135 officers. State-approved firearms training was also provided to 583 members of other agencies (e.g. the F.B.I. and the Housing Authority Police) and to civilian security guards. Additionally, 468 members of the Department used the Range for practice firing. The Range also inventories and maintains all Department firearms and teargas.

The LEGAL SECTION is separated into four subsections: The Legal Services Section provides direct counsel to the Chief and to Department administrators. It also makes court appearances on discovery motions of officers' personnel files and on return of property writs. In addition, the attorneys in this section represent the Chief and the Department at meetings of the Board of Supervisors, Board of Permit Appeals, Civil Service Commission, the Police Commission and other legislative and administrative bodies. It also handles all Department personnel disciplinary hearings.

The Investigative Services Section investigates civil claims and lawsuits filed against the Department or its members. Last year, the section provided the investigative base to defend 73 lawsuits and answer 859 damage claims (up 10 and down 48 respectively).

The Staff Support Section accepts legal documents on behalf of the Chief, and it prepares studies for Bureau Chiefs, represents the Department in Meet and Confer sessions with employee organizations, and arranges for officers' civil court appearances.

The Special Investigations Section provides representation for the Department at Federal Consent Decree and Jail Overcrowding Committee meetings, as well as in



Court cases alleging discriminatory practices by the Department or the City against either personnel of the Department or citizens.

The entire section completed 1,037 assignments in the fiscal year, down 126 (11%) from the previous year, and it responded to only 80 of its targeted 260 requests by other units of the Department for legal opinions. However, it filed over 500 documents with the Courts, against a target of 276.

The FISCAL SECTION monitors and maintains records on the expenditure of a budget of nearly \$111,000,000, including grants and supplemental appropriations for salary and Retirement System contribution adjustments. The Section closely coordinates its activities with the Office of the Controller to ensure accuracy of fund balances. Time rolls for salaries, overtime, vacations, etc. for 2,600 employees are prepared by the Section. It also prepares purchase requisitions for equipment, materials, and services needed for the Department's operations, and it administers the Department's revolving and contingency funds.

The CONSENT DECREE DIVISION is charged with execution of the City's obligation for the hiring and promotion of police officers under the terms of the Consent Decree settlement (1979) of the suit by Officer's for Justice et al. vs the San Francisco Civil Service Commission.

Entry level police officer examinations were offered on a continuous basis. Three examinations were given, including one which focused exclusively on recruitment of Chinese bilingual candidates and one which emphasized the recruitment of women. A total of 4,046 applicants, of whom 55% were minority and 22% women, were recruited. Eighteen-hundred and thirty-eight persons were tested, resulting in three lists containing 533 candidates eligible for hire as police officers. Of the 533 candidates, 272 (51%) were minority, 81 were women (15%), and 40 (8%) were specifically identified as proficient in the Chinese language.

The Division offered pre-examination training to entry level candidates, and it also provided remedial classroom training, counseling and other help to assist recruits to succeed in the Police Academy and Field Training programs.

During the year, the first Captain's examination since 1973 was administered to 37 Lieutenants. A Management Assessment Center approach, as opposed to the traditional multiple choice type promotional test, was used, and it resulted in a list of 22 eligibles.

The Division trained 3,780 more women and minorities for entry-level examinations than its target of 1,000, it recruited 2,127 more persons for entry-level examinations than its target of 2,500, and tested 59% minority candidates for entry-level appointments, against a target of 50%. However, it missed its target (20%) of testing women by 2.4%, and it tested only 37 candidates for promotional appointments against a target of 400.

The Consent Decree program reflects the Department's commitments to both voluntary affirmative action efforts and to selection of the most highly-qualified persons for employment.

The first part of the report is a summary of the

work done during the last year.

The second part is a detailed description of the

work done during the last year.

The third part is a summary of the

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work done during the last year.

UNITS REPORTING TO THE CHIEF

Three divisions of the Department (Internal Affairs, Intelligence, and Community Services) report directly to the Chief of Police. Including the staff of the Chief's office, there are 60 sworn and 20 civilian members of these units.

The INTERNAL AFFAIRS DIVISION investigates complaints against Department personnel for the purpose of protecting the public against misconduct by police officers and to protect officers from invalid charges made by the public. Investigators assigned to the Division contact available witnesses and examine relevant evidence prior to making recommendations to the Chief of Police. In fiscal year 1980-81, 1,215 complaints were filed with the Division (down 32 from the previous year, despite the substantial increase in the number of arrests made). Approximately 10% (down from 12%) of the cases investigated were found to have merit and sustained. A change was made in the procedures for investigating complaints in mid-year, so that the Division was able to improve upon its percentage of completed investigations from 38.5% for the first six months to 99.8% for the second six months of the year.

The INTELLIGENCE DIVISION is the Department's information-gathering body, consisting of three separate units: the Special Investigations Detail, the Gang Task Force, and the Intelligence Unit.

The Special Investigations Detail has responsibility for obtaining and analyzing information about individuals and organizations with a record of, or known propensity for, violence or public disorder. It also investigates all bomb-related cases, including threats. In 1980-81, it investigated 547 bomb related cases (up 144 from the previous year).

The Gang Task Force monitors the activities of violent adult and youth gangs in order to investigate and prevent gang-type criminal cases. It is a resource continually used by other agencies.

The Intelligence Unit investigates situations involving organized crime activity, prison gangs, and cults. The unit is responsible for the protective security of visiting heads of state and other dignitaries. Over 84 hours were spent in dignitary protection, up 10% from the previous year.

The COMMUNITY SERVICES DIVISION has two components: the Community Relations Unit, and the Crime Prevention and Education Unit.

The Community Relations Unit was re-established in August, 1980; its mission is to reduce crime and alleviate unrest in the younger sector of the population. It accomplishes its mission by resolving community disputes, attending community meetings, working with community religious and group leaders, and sponsoring and supervising events for young people. Officers assigned to the unit speak the native language of the group they are dealing with whenever possible. The Division placed special emphasis on improving relations between the Department and Asian and women's groups, and the gay community. During the year, Community Relations officers attended 141 problemsolving community meetings, 119 crime prevention

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oriented community meetings, and 35 demonstrations and parades. It also monitored 78 youth events, and it initiated a backpacking program for 150 young people, who went on 12 trips accompanied by 24 officers from the patrol force.

The Crime Prevention and Education Unit trains citizens and businesses to minimize the likelihood of their becoming victims of crime. During the year, members of the Unit made 589 crime prevention presentations and seminars to citywide community groups, exceeding its target of 350 by more than 65%. They provided security surveys to 1,160 large and small businesses, 60 more than its target. Additionally, they made 79 rape awareness presentations to women's groups and 67 radio and television public service announcements.

The Senior Escort Program is a special project of the Unit which employs civilian aides to escort old people through some of the more crime-prone areas of the City to ensure their safety. Its objective was to provide 39,168 individual protective escorts; it actually provided 43,743.

Federal and City funds for Project SAFE (Safety Awareness For Everyone) ran out at the end of June, 1980. The Project then began creating its own non-profit corporation and developing its own sources of funding. In the interim, the task of maintaining the block club organization built by Project SAFE was largely assumed by officers of the Crime Prevention and Education Unit. They attended 128 block club meetings of the already existent 677 block club organizations.

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STATISTICAL DATA

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MAP OF SAN FRANCISCO WITH POLICE DISTRICT BOUNDARIES



TABLE I

1980-81 REPORTED OFFENSES BY DISTRICT

PART I CRIMES	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	UNK
MURDER, NON-NEG MANSLAUGHTER	24	14	18	15	26	14	3	12	4	4
NEG-MANSLAUGHTER	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
RAPE	95	73	71	111	136	68	38	58	31	83
ROBBERY	1,196	798	606	895	2,092	830	300	623	238	306
AGGRAVATED ASSAULT	694	485	432	799	712	356	149	379	154	140
BURGLARY	3,283	1,594	1,434	2,632	3,071	1,505	1,026	2,286	1,071	361
LARCENY	6,856	4,373	1,647	3,724	5,897	2,365	2,338	2,198	1,901	2,960
AUTO THEFT	886	799	719	1,014	1,113	554	411	854	461	828
TOTAL PART I CRIMES	13,035	8,136	4,928	9,190	13,047	5,692	4,265	6,410	3,860	4,682
PART II CRIMES										
OTHER ASSAULTS	1,099	677	666	1,107	1,198	538	325	655	377	257
FORGERY, COUNTERFEITING	343	196	76	98	202	87	53	88	76	88
WORTHLESS CHECKS	313	173	75	159	243	93	98	113	116	81
EMBEZZLEMENT	59	64	17	40	41	14	12	17	13	10
RECEIVING STOLEN PROPERTY	200	85	40	120	166	73	21	57	23	28
WEAPONS, CARRYING	499	224	175	442	402	138	55	152	85	57
SEX OFFENSES (EX RAPE & PROS)	84	42	71	103	103	60	52	106	97	67
OFFENSES AGAINST FAMILY & CHILD	41	15	74	106	56	59	19	75	27	37
MALICIOUS MISCHIEF	912	619	690	126,6	1,224	665	816	1,210	980	397
OTHER MISCELLANEOUS	6,395	2,531	1,351	4,172	4,164	1,690	1,208	1,580	1,063	984
TOTAL PART II CRIMES	9,945	4,626	3,235	7,613	7,799	3,417	2,659	4,033	2,857	2,006
GRAND TOTAL	23,180	12,762	8,163	16,803	20,846	9,109	6,924	10,463	6,717	6,688

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TABLE II

FIVE YEAR COMPARISON OF PERSONS ARRESTED (DETAINED)

PART I ARRESTS	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980-81
MURDER, NON-NEG MANSLAUGHTER	85	130	85	93	120
NEG-MANSLAUGHTER	7	10	24	14	14
RAPE	205	173	179	176	171
ROBBERY	1,284	1,141	1,219	1,285	1,436
AGGRAVATED ASSAULT	1,509	1,405	1,593	1,768	2,184
BURGLARY	1,902	1,524	1,698	1,810	2,164
LARCENY	4,750	5,840	5,427	4,280	4,117
AUTO THEFT	690	759	834	743	859
TOTAL PART I ARRESTS	10,432	10,982	11,059	10,169	11,065
PART II ARRESTS					
OTHER ASSAULTS	1,573	1,580	1,920	1,942	2,309
ARSON					69
FORGERY & COUNTERFEITING	108	95	122	117	360
FRAUD & EMBEZZLEMENT	91	57	59	71	518
RECEIVING STOLEN PROPERTY	1,291	1,035	1,123	1,280	1,238
WEAPONS, CARRYING	1,316	1,482	1,551	1,473	879
PROSTITUTION	1,578	2,872	1,900	1,778	1,382
OTHER SEX OFFENSES	266	354	299	372	742
NARCOTICS	2,244	2,871	3,262	3,524	5,467
GAMBLING	136	155	260	405	165
OFFENSES AGAINST FAMILY & CHILD	43	34	39	57	67
MALICIOUS MISCHIEF	1,131	1,131	1,269	1,562	1,124
LIQUOR LAWS	113	86	174	225	453
DISORDERLY CONDUCT	2,699	2,503	2,660	1,881	1,746
DRUNK	12,407	11,261	16,007	16,167	18,923
DRUNK DRIVERS	991	993	1,029	1,039	1,780
DRUNK IN AUTO	246	191	270	274	167
OTHER TRAFFIC	7,004	6,694	7,703	6,905	6,896
OTHER MISCELLANEOUS	2,987	4,041	6,404	4,625	15,485
FOR OTHER JURISDICTIONS	1,839	1,644	1,565	1,730	2,722
BENCH WARRENTS - NON TRAFFIC	2,629	3,104	3,816	3,909	3,790
TOTAL PART II ARRESTS	40,692	42,692	51,432	50,317	66,282
GRAND TOTAL	51,124	53,674	62,481	60,486	77,347

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TABLE III

FIVE YEAR COMPARISON OF CRIME

PART I CRIMES	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980-81
MURDER, NON-NEG MANSLAUGHTER	131	142	119	112	128
NEG-MANSLAUGHTER	38	28	1	0	2
RAPE, FORCIBLE & ASSAULT TO	619	596	583	664	743
ROBBERY	6,628	5,422	6,508	6,694	7,861
AGGRAVATED ASSAULT	3,385	3,209	3,300	3,571	4,254
BURGLARY	21,992	19,256	18,030	17,255	18,181
LARCENY	34,349	32,177	32,876	33,943	34,161
AUTO THEFT	10,186	10,631	8,944	8,506	7,214
TOTAL PART I CRIMES	77,328	71,461	70,361	70,745	72,544
PART II CRIMES					
OTHER ASSAULTS	4,901	5,017	5,834	6,658	6,862
FORGERY, COUNTERFEITING	1,086	751	773	941	1,295
WORTHLESS CHECKS	132	856	1,179	1,055	1,455
EMBEZZLEMENTS	940	420	208	193	281
RECEIVING STOLEN PROPERTY	837	602	612	640	803
WEAPONS, CARRYING	1,108	1,568	1,705	1,714	2,216
SEX OFFENSES (EX RAPE & PROS)	566	588	561	619	713
OFFENSES AGAINST FAMILY & CHILD	195	253	387	415	333
MALICIOUS MISCHIEF	6,960	6,853	7,110	8271	8,764
MISCELLANEOUS	15,442	16,999	22,628	21,523	24,909
TOTAL PART II CRIMES	32,167	33,907	40,997	42,029	47,631
GRAND TOTAL	109,495	105,368	111,358	112,774	120,175

TABLE IV

FIVE YEAR COMPARISON OF JUVENILE ARRESTS, CITATIONS AND WARNINGS

PART I ARRESTS	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980-81
MURDER, NON-NEG MANSLAUGHTER	3	22	8	2	12
NEG-MANSLAUGHTER	0	0	0	0	0
RAPE	15	19	13	22	7
ROBBERY	370	253	339	312	329
AGGRAVATED ASSAULT	252	178	197	233	209
BURGLARY	783	649	680	667	563
LARCENY	1,435	1,531	1,541	1,242	853
AUTO THEFT	437	478	436	354	221
TOTAL PART I ARRESTS	3,295	3,130	3,214	2,832	2,194
PART II ARRESTS					
OTHER ASSAULTS	342	299	291	265	261
ARSON	6	14	23	3	12
FORGERY & COUNTERFEITING	0	0	0	0	19
FRAUD & EMBEZZLEMENT	0	0	0	0	22
RECEIVING STOLEN PROPERTY	0	0	0	0	153
WEAPONS, CARRYING	159	185	139	182	86
PROSTITUTION	0	0	0	0	36
OTHER SEX OFFENSES	17	16	10	10	92
NARCOTICS	143	140	192	209	289
GAMBLING	0	0	0	0	10
OFFENSES AGAINST FAMILY & CHILD	0	0	0	0	1
MALICIOUS MISCHIEF	360	451	400	514	276
LIQUOR LAWS	63	59	102	107	153
DISORDERLY CONDUCT	142	107	118	117	103
DRUNK	0	0	0	0	67
DRUNK DRIVERS	5	8	5	4	4
DRUNK IN AUTO	0	0	0	0	0
OTHER TRAFFIC	0	0	0	0	57
OTHER MISCELLANEOUS	4,627	4,681	4,927	4,527	1,861
FOR OTHER JURISDICTIONS	0	0	0	0	5
BENCH WARRENTS - NON TRAFFIC	0	0	0	0	1
TOTAL PART II ARRESTS	5,864	5,960	6,207	5,938	3,524
GRAND TOTAL	9,159	9,090	9,421	8,770	5,702

PHOTOGRAPHS

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Page 8.....	Present Hall of Justice, 1974
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Page 13.....	Traffic Sergeant, 1928
Page 14.....	Officer-involved shooting investigation, 1941
Page 18.....	Radio Room, 1959
Page 20.....	Patrol Officers, circa 1875
Back Cover.....	Hall of Justice, Post - 1912

All photographs except of Chief Murphy's star courtesy of the San Francisco Public Library, with special thanks to Ms. Gladys Hansen and Staff.

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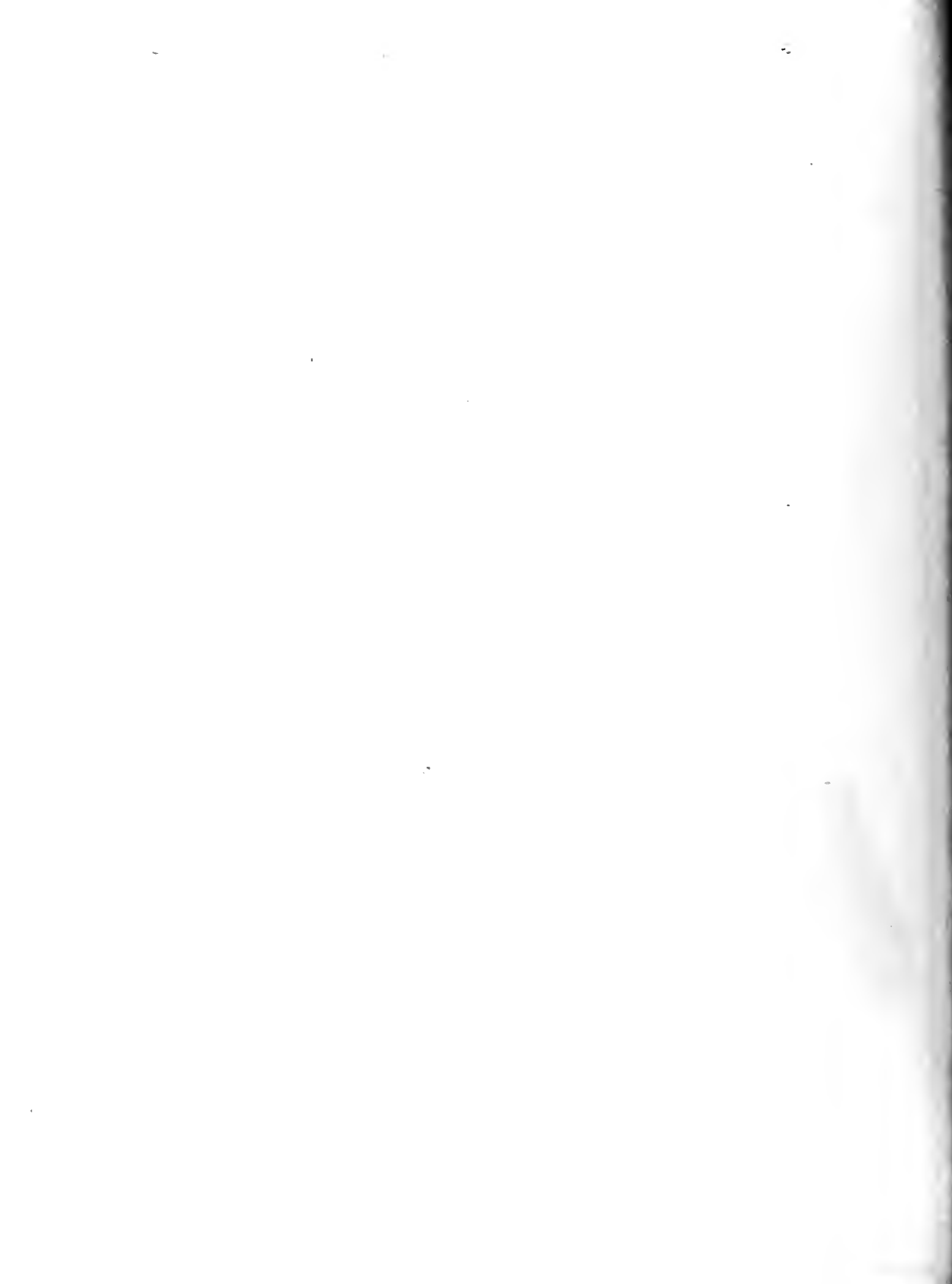


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OFFICE OF
THE POLICE COMMISSION
CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO

HALL OF JUSTICE
850 BRYANT STREET
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA 94103

R. DAVID J. SANCHEZ, JR., President
ANNE McKASKLE MURPHY, Vice-President
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JRL A. TOLER, Commissioner

LIEUTENANT WILLIE E. FRAZIER
Secretary

September 3, 1982

The Honorable Dianne Feinstein
Mayor of San Francisco
Room 200 City Hall
San Francisco, California, 94102

Dear Mayor Feinstein:

In presenting this Annual Report to you on the activities of the San Francisco Police Department during Fiscal Year 1981-1982, The Police Commission notes with pride the accomplishments of the men and women of the Department and their responsiveness to community needs and concerns.

During the past year, the Commission again took note of the community's expressed wishes for greater civilian involvement in the review of citizen complaints against police officers. It held a series of extensive public hearings on the matter, the outcomes of which were the appointment of its own Staff Investigator and the development of procedures for hearing appeals from citizens not satisfied with the findings of Internal Affairs Bureau investigations.

In January, 1982, the Superbowl Victory Celebration showed shortcomings in the ability of the department to police large scale demonstrations and rallies. As a result, the Commission undertook a comprehensive review of the department's readiness and ability to deal with huge scale crowds in a positive and uniform manner. Significant results have been achieved as to date; i.e., Police Officer Helmet Identifiers, purchases of ropes and bull horns for various key personnel. Perhaps the most significant has been the authorized employment of an expert consultant in crowd management techniques to provide the department with the expertise needed to prevent and control crowd disorder. To date all officers holding the rank of Captain and above have attended training courses in crowd management, and 36 Sergeants have received POST-certified 40-hour courses as crowd control instructors. The benefits of this program were immediately apparent by virtue of the incident-free second Gay Freedom Day Parade and the Annual Bay to Breakers foot race, attended respectively by 125,000 and 305,000 participants and spectators.

The Commission has continually monitored the department's recruitment program to ensure that the female and ethnic minority composition of the police force moved closer to being representative of the composition of the city. The results, shown in the following table, speak for themselves:

	<u>Females</u>	<u>Blacks</u>	<u>Hispanics</u>	<u>Asians, Pacific Islanders, Native Americans</u>	<u>Combined % of total Force</u>
June, 1979	123	130	94	105	24.4
June, 1982	136	152	147	155	31.4

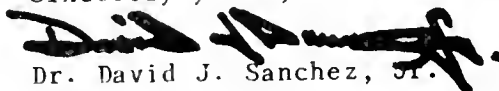
Not apparent in the table is the fact that the attrition rate of recruit officers in both the Academy and Field Training components of the program remains at approximately 25%, which is consistent with the overall standards of excellence the Police Academy has endeavored to maintain.

As an example of its commitment to obtaining and utilizing the most up-to-date law enforcement technology, the Police Commission, is pleased that funding has been acquired for a Fingerprint Computer. When this system is fully operational, it will enable the Crime Laboratory to scan its file of fingerprints and match them with latent prints found at the scene of crimes with immeasurably increased speed and efficiency, thereby enhancing the possibility of arrest and conviction of criminals who would otherwise escape apprehension.

The Police Commission is confident that the administrative and operational changes that it has overseen during the past year are already resulting in an enhanced perception of police services by the community; furthermore we are equally confident that this perception will in turn make for an even more dedicated and effective department. The Commission is particularly appreciative of Chief Cornelius P. Murphy's leadership, manifested by his realistic appraisal of the need for constant training and upgrading of the skills of his senior officers by requiring their participation through in-service training.

Finally, the Commission wants to assure you that it will continue to take a pro-active posture in guaranteeing that the citizens of San Francisco have a police force performing at maximum levels of efficiency and compassion. It again thanks you for your continued participation and enthusiastic cooperation in attaining this goal.

Sincerely yours,



Dr. David J. Sanchez, Jr.
PRESIDENT
THE POLICE COMMISSION

DJS

Chief's Message

Traditionally, our Annual Reports have been limited to noting the significant achievements of the preceding year, and then going on to tabulate operational and crime statistics. This Report does not break from that tradition; the data are included throughout. But it goes a step farther in that, traditionally too, most Reports have shied away from identifying problems, such as the increasing incidence of robberies, that the Department has been unable to solve because it lacked the resources to do so. This Report takes a different tack; it answers the question "What has the Department done with resources?" And it also looks at the problems underlying the accomplishments.

To illustrate: during the past year, we began towing unauthorized vehicles from downtown commercial loading zones, we inaugurated an intensive crowd control training program, and we developed the plans and secured funding for a Computer Assisted Dispatch system. Why did we do those things? Because we identified problems: the problem of traffic congestion caused by double parking in the downtown area, the problem of controlling the movement of a half-million people during the Superbowl Victory Celebration, and the problem of shortening response time to urgent calls for police services throughout the city.

That awareness has helped us see that we cannot meet the community's expectations for a safe environment without full involvement in the community and cooperation of other agencies that provide human services. An example of that involvement is our participation in Operation Contact, a community organization in the Western Addition section of the City which hires underemployed young adults with a history of anti-social behaviors. These young people walk the streets of their neighborhood, wearing distinctively colored jerseys, while providing escort services to residents-at-risk and reporting suspicious occurrences to the police.

One final note about the 1981-1982 Annual Report; it covers the second complete year of our Management By Objectives (MBO) program. Based on the needs and priorities for police services and on the resources allotted to us, MBO has enabled us to set realistic performance objectives and to see the areas in which we have either fallen down or shined.

Sincerely yours,



CORNELIUS P. MURPHY
Chief of Police

Overview



San Francisco is a 45 square mile city located on the northern tip of a peninsula surrounded by San Francisco Bay, the Golden Gate, and the Pacific Ocean. Its form of government is a combined City and County administration, which facilitates the delivery of services to its citizens. On the other hand, providing traffic and other law enforcement services to a resident population of 678,974 that expands to nearly 1,000,000 by the influx of visitors and week-day commuters, is somewhat more difficult. For deployment purposes, the City is divided into nine neighborhood police districts, each with its own station. All other functions of the Department, with the exception of the Police Academy and the Firing Range, are centralized in the Hall of Justice in downtown San Francisco.

The basic goal of the department remains the same as stated in previous Annual Reports; maintaining the social order of the City. In general the City has fared reasonably well in recent years, from a law enforcement vantage point. The recording of progress toward its goal is the purpose of this Report. But in order to understand the obstacles to fully achieving the Department's goal, it is necessary to understand something of the social fabric of the City, and to look at the potential for criminal behavior and for victimization.

It is necessary to understand the environment of crime. The Department's view of the City is more complex than an analysis of crime statistics.

Some isolated data culled from the 1980 census point up the complexity of this environment:

- + 27% of the population was 55 years and older
- + Enrollment in public schools dropped from 88,757 to 57,343 in ten years.
- + 41% of the nearly 300,000 households were single person households.
- + Two-thirds of the housing stock was renter-occupied.
- + The rental vacancy rate dropped from 3.17% in 1970 to 2.68%.
- + 17,604 people lived in housing units lacking complete plumbing.
- + The median value of an owner occupied, non-condominium housing unit was \$104,000.
- + The divorce rate climbed from 4.93 to 5.24 per 1,000 persons.
- + 27% of the City's families received public assistance (exclusive of MediCal or other Social Security benefits).
- + 61% of people of voting age were registered to vote, and only 75% of those voted.
- + County Jails were 85% full

If these data say anything, they say that the responsibility for dealing with crime rests on more shoulders than just the Police Department's, and that the Department can't "go it alone;" it has to work actively with other agencies of city government. The name of the game has to be citywide planning.

Other cities and other police departments have recognized the need for that kind of planning. And other cities have social and cultural environments not all that different from San Francisco's. Neither are the methods its Police Department uses to combat crime that unique; despite some innovative techniques, the major thrust of its activities is still traditional patrol work.

What is new is the Department's commitment to evaluating the effectiveness of all that it does to make the City a safer place in which to live and work. Two years ago the Department began to tool up for a Management by Objectives program. It is now a day-to-day reality, and it has become the Department's self-correcting mechanism for improving the delivery of police services. This year's Annual Report lays out the year's accomplishments, compares them with their targets, and suggests a direction for next year.

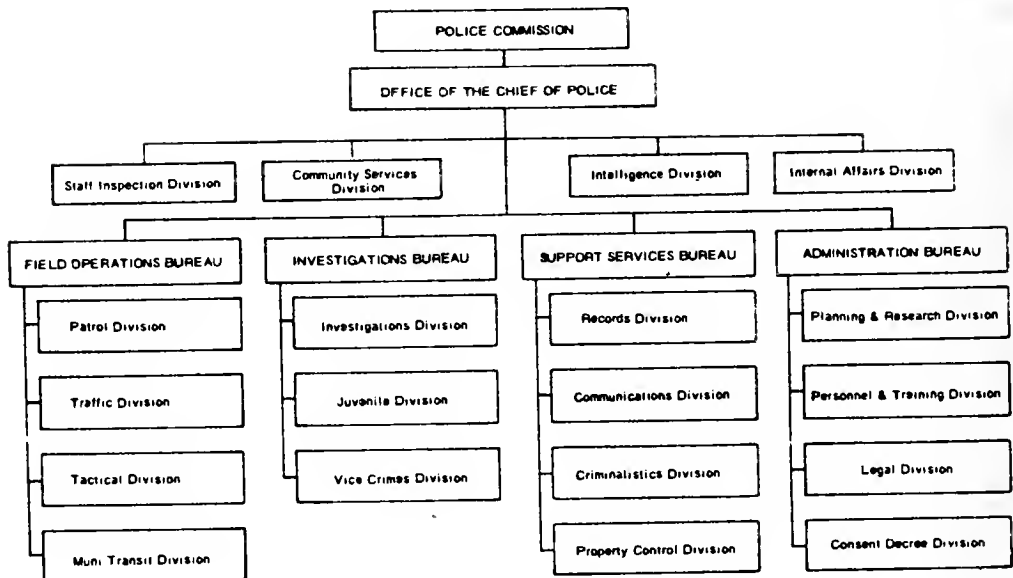
RESOURCES, ORGANIZATION & WORK OUTPUT

DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONNEL (ACTUAL, 06/30/82)

	<u>Exempt</u>	<u>Capt.</u>	<u>Lieut.</u>	<u>Sgt.</u>	<u>Inspector/ Ass't Insp.</u>	<u>Police Officer</u>	<u>Total</u>
Office of the Chief							
Chief's Office Staff	1	0	0	2	2	1	6
Police Commission	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Intelligence	0	1	0	2	13	10	26
Internal Affairs	0	1	2	7	7	1	18
Community Services	0	0	2	1	3	18	24
Staff Inspection	0	1	0	2	0	0	3
Sub Total	2	3	4	14	25	30	78
Administration Bureau							
Deputy Chief's Off.	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
*Personnel and Train.	0	2	2	10	21	142	177
Planning & Research	0	0	1	4	2	3	10
Fiscal Section	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Legal Section	0	1	0	1	5	2	9
Sub Total	1	3	3	16	28	147	198
Field Operations Bur.							
Deputy Chief's Off.	2	1	0	1	0	2	6
Field Training Off.	0	0	1	2	2	66	71
Patrol Division							
Central District	0	1	4	11	5	107	128
Southern District	0	1	3	13	0	79	86
Potrero District	0	1	3	10	2	80	96
Mission District	0	1	3	13	1	110	128
Northern District	0	1	3	12	5	124	145
Park District	0	1	3	10	2	79	95
Richmond District	0	1	4	10	2	55	82
Ingleside District	0	1	3	13	0	79	96
Taraval District	0	1	3	12	1	58	75
Tactical Division	0	1	2	13	13	78	107
Municipal Transit	0	0	1	7	7	48	63
Traffic Division	1	2	4	23	16	82	128
Sub Total	3	13	37	150	56	1047	1306
Investigations Bureau							
Deputy Chief's Off.	1	1	0	0	3	0	5
Investigation Div.	0	0	7	0	131	0	138
Vice Crimes Division	0	1	2	1	22	24	50
Juvenile Division	0	0	1	0	15	1	17
Sub Total	1	2	10	1	171	25	210
Support Services Bureau							
Deputy Chief's Off.	1	0	0	1	0	0	2
Criminal I.D.	0	1	5	9	1	25	41
Communications	0	1	2	5	2	10	20
Criminalistics	1	0	0	3	12	7	23
Property Control	0	0	1	1	0	11	13
Sub Total	2	2	8	19	15	53	99
Total Sworn	9	23	62	200	295	1302	1891
Total Permanent/Temporary Civilian							692
TOTAL STRENGTH							<u>2583</u>

*Includes recruits-in-training and sworn personnel who were sick or disabled

**SAN FRANCISCO POLICE DEPARTMENT
ORGANIZATION CHART**



SAN FRANCISCO POLICE DEPARTMENT

OPERATING BUDGET

	<u>Fiscal Year</u> <u>1978-1979</u>	<u>Fiscal Year</u> <u>1979-1980</u>	<u>Fiscal Year</u> <u>1980-1981</u>	<u>Fiscal Year</u> <u>1981-1982</u>
Police Salaries	\$37,313,176	\$40,899,754	\$47,542,920	\$52,000,534
Civilian Salaries	8,198,308	8,376,664	9,779,587	11,046,072
Total Salaries	45,511,484	49,276,418	57,322,507	63,046,556
Fringe Benefits	31,968,748	41,466,053	41,560,402	54,483,560
Total Labor Costs	77,480,232	90,742,471	98,882,909	117,530,116
Contractual Services and Current Expenses	762,595	781,917	1,176,717	3,217,906
Equipment and Supplies	1,717,402	1,951,942	2,325,048	1,768,232
Services of Other Departments	2,363,463	2,392,973	2,751,967	3,078,345
Special Programs	287,134	765,701	377,925	712,837
TOTAL	<u>\$82,610,826</u>	<u>\$96,635,004</u>	<u>\$105,514,566</u>	<u>\$126,307,436</u>

WORK OUTPUT

	<u>Fiscal Year</u> <u>1981-82</u>	<u>Fiscal Year</u> <u>1980-81</u>	<u>% Change</u>
Criminal Incidents Reported	122,581	120,175	+2.0%
Traffic Accidents Reported	16,870	17,128	-1.5%
Arrests Made	94,789	77,347	+22.6%
Criminal Incidents Cleared	45,465	37,429	+21.5%
Value of Property Recovered	\$8,145,216	\$10,177,131	-20.0%

Programs

FIELD OPERATIONS



The FIELD OPERATIONS BUREAU is the presence with which most San Franciscans are familiar. Its 1,306 uniformed officers and 189 civilians are responsible for patrolling the streets of the City, responding to citizen calls for assistance, and enforcing traffic regulations. Last year, officers logged 3,460,000 vehicle miles and answered 416,167 calls for service (up 32,516 over the previous year). The Bureau is organized into four divisions:

The Patrol Division consists of the officers assigned to each of the nine district stations shown on the map on page 20. Each district polices its own geographic area and responds to calls for service around the clock. Patrol officers are also involved in the apprehension of suspects in street crimes, preventive patrol, and traffic law enforcement. During the year, the Division's officers issued 318,096 moving and parking traffic citations (up 27.5% over the year before) and made 73,678 arrests (up 2,879).

The Field Training Division (FTO) provides an extensive on-the-job training experience for graduates of the Police Academy. It is a 14-week program in which recruits are trained and evaluated at one of the three district stations (Northern, Central and Mission) in order to make certain that those who complete the program meet the rigorous standards of street duty. Furthermore, the instructors themselves are given advanced training which both increases their own knowledge of law enforcement techniques and also produces better qualified recruits. During the year, as a result of the stepped-up recruitment campaign, 302 recruits entered the FTO program; 181 were graduated and given regular district station assignments, 55 resigned or were terminated for failure to attain the high standards demanded by the program, and 66 had not yet completed it.

The Tactical Division's specialized units support the Patrol Division in the suppression of on-street crimes. "Tac" officers made 3,495 arrests and made 12 Specialized Weapons and Tactics (SWAT) calls during the year. As evidence of the effectiveness of its emphasis on deterrent, visible patrol of one specific high crime area in the center of the City that overlaps two police districts, the Division's objective of reducing on-street crime in the area by 16% was surpassed by three percentage points. The specialized units of the Division are:

The Honda Patrol Unit patrols inaccessible area of parks and other specific crime areas. Honda officers (22) made 551 arrests, issued 1,266 misdemeanor citations, 5,528 parking citations, and 1,545 moving violation citations.

The Mounted Unit's 22 officers patrol Golden Gate and McLaren Parks, Union Square, Fisherman's Wharf, Civic Center, and other locations where the presence of horses, of which there are 28 in the unit, acts as a deterrent to crime. The officers accounted for 253 arrests, 869 misdemeanor citations, 11,891 parking citations and 300 moving violation citations.

The Dog Unit is a fully operational unit with nine officers and animals. The Unit exceeded its monthly target of 54 searches by 13 and its annual targets of 115 felony arrests and 50 misdemeanor arrests by 93 and 62 respectively.

The Explosive Ordinance Unit is on an on-call basis, responding as needed when explosives or explosive devices are reported. In 1981-82 it responded to 85 calls for service, six more than in the preceding year.

The Traffic Division enforces traffic regulations, investigates traffic accidents, and controls vehicular traffic in the City. During the fiscal year, members of the Division issued 2,099,034 parking citations (up 99,750 from the previous year) and 112,891 moving violation citations (down 3,904), and investigated 10,857 hit-and-run and other accidents (down 6,888 from the previous year because of the demands on the solo unit to provide escort and protection to a larger number of parades and events. Twenty Officers of Traffic Safety Grant-funded officers, riding radar equipped solo motorcycles issued 71,107 hazardous moving citations, down 6,503 from 1980-81 because of the effectiveness of its program in reducing speed as the primary cause of accidents. Disability days for solo motorcycle officers decreased from 1,344 to 1,026, the clearance rate of fatal hit-and-run accident investigations increased from 14.75% to 18%, and the Noise Abatement Unit cleared 89% of the 2,415 complaints it received. Parking Controllers issued an average of 12.8 citations per hour, 1.2 per hour short of their target, but 2.5 more per hour than their performance of the previous year. The Traffic Division is also responsible for traffic surveys and taxi-cab regulation.

The Muni Transit Division is responsible for crime prevention and the apprehension of criminals on the buses, streetcars and loading platforms of the Municipal Railway System. In its first full year of operation, the 48 officers assigned to the Division made 11,571 arrests.

INVESTIGATIONS

The INVESTIGATIONS BUREAU is responsible for the suppression of crime and for the detection and apprehension of persons involved in criminal activities. Its units prepare cases for presentation to the judicial system, and it oversees the recovery of stolen property. The Bureau has 210 sworn officers and 23 civilians assigned its three divisions and to its "S" Squad, which reports directly to Bureau Headquarters.

The "S" Squad specializes in the suppression and prevention of street crimes by saturating specific areas or targets in the City. It is also responsible for surveillance and sensitive investigations. Its objective for fiscal year 1981-1982 was to reduce preventable street crimes by 7%; its achieved reduction was 7.8%.

The Investigations Division of the Bureau consists of the following units:

The Arson Task Force is a multi-agency unit composed of members of the Police Department, Fire Department, and the District Attorney's Office who investigates all cases of willful and malicious burning of property, including buildings and autos.

The Auto Theft Section investigates vehicles theft, vehicles impounded without identification, and auto embezzlements.

The Burglary Section investigates cases involving unauthorized entry into buildings with intent to commit a grand or petty theft.

The Fencing Section inspects and regulates the City's 812 second-hand dealers, 20 gun dealers, 21 pawnbrokers, and 44 scrap metal dealers.

The Fraud Section investigates cases involving credit cards, bad checks, shoplifting, bunco, etc.

The General Works Section investigates all cases falling outside the responsibility of the other units of the Bureau; they include arson, fugitive, assault, kidnapping, mayhem, and extortion cases.

The Homicide Section is responsible for investigating homicides, police-involved shooting cases, deaths of persons in custody, and questionable death cases.

The Robbery Section investigates all cases in which property has been taken from adults or from their immediate presence with the use of force or fear.

The Sex Crimes Section investigates all cases involving forcible sexual assault on adults.

Data on the percentages of cases cleared shows that, with one exception, every one of these units surpassed its target:

	<u>1980-81 Clearance Rate</u>	<u>1981-82 Target Rate</u>	<u>1981-82 Performance</u>	<u>Increase Over Target</u>
Arson	43%	43%	48%	+ 5
Auto Theft	71	70	75	+ 5
Burglary	75	70	76	+ 6
Fencing	42	60	85	+25
Fraud	36	36	72	+36
General Works	83	80	80	0
Homicide	60	70	72	+ 2
Robbery	47	47	53	+ 6
Sex Crimes	47	45	47	+ 2

The Juvenile Division investigates all robbery and assault cases on which the suspects are juveniles. In addition, it investigates child molestation, child abuse/neglect, missing persons, and battery cases involving juveniles. Against a target of a 15% clearance rate for juvenile robberies in 1981-82, the Division cleared 69%, or 54 percentage points over its target. Similarly, the target of a 15% clearance rate for child abuse cases was exceeded by 44 percentage points.

The Vice Crimes Division is made up of two sections:

The Narcotics Section is the Department's arm for combatting illegal drug sales. Arrests by the section were up 164 from 1980-81 to 3,236, 10 more than targeted.

The Prostitution and Gambling Section is concerned with street prostitution, pimping, prostitution-related felonies, pornography, and gambling. It made 3,261 arrests in 1981-82, or 751 more than its target and its 1980-81 figure.

SUPPORT SERVICES

The SUPPORT SERVICES BUREAU consists of Bureau Headquarters, the Criminal Information Division, the Communications Division, the Criminalistics Division, and the Property Division. The strength of the Bureau was 99 sworn officers and 233 civilians.

Bureau Headquarters coordinates and directs the activities and functions of its Divisions and Sections. It also manages the Department's vehicle fleet of 417 marked and unmarked sedans, 210 three-wheel parking control vehicles, 116 two-wheel motor cycles, scooters, and trail bikes, and 33 vans, wagons, and trucks. The objective of fleet maintenance personnel was to service 12 vehicles per day; the average daily number serviced was 10, an increase of 2.4 over the previous year.

During 1981-82, 57 used vehicles were purchased from a rental car agency on an experimental basis. Mileage and maintenance records are being monitored to gather information to determine if it is cost effective to purchase used rather than new vehicles for use by units using unmarked vehicles.

The Criminal Information Division consists of the Records, Warrant, Identification, and Permit Sections.

The Records Section receives and stores all incident and accident reports. During the fiscal year, 163,023 reports were entered into the Department's computer, compared with 168,816 for the previous year. \$192,674 in fees were collected, compared to \$199,864 the previous year. The Section processed 2,595,446 traffic citations, an increase of 137,539 over the previous year, and it dispatched tow trucks for 66,065 vehicles compared with 57,384 the previous year. The monthly backlog of not-entered incident reports was reduced from 737 to 113.

The Warrant Section received and entered 50,518 arrest warrants into the computer, a decrease of 6,820 from the previous year. 32,824 warrants were cleared from the files, an increase of 4,428 from the previous year. The Section also processed 50,522 subpoenas, an increase of 230 over the previous year. 1,803 prisoners were transported from other jurisdictions, a decrease of 253 from the previous year.

The Identification Section initiates and updates criminal history records of persons arrested in the City; 35,023 separate entries were made this year, compared to 34,630 for the preceding one. One of the Section's primary objectives is to identify 67.5% of its suspects by record matches; it successfully met its objective with identification of 695 of its suspects, a 1.5 percentage point above its goal. The Section also fingerprints arrested persons and applicants for City permits and City employment. It also processed misdemeanor citation hearings and generated court appearance calendars.

The Permit Section is responsible for permitting and regulating 82 types of enterprises in the City, and maintains files of 13,000 active permits. It processed 3,500 applications this year, monitored 1,400 inspection notifications to other City agencies, and generated \$142,000 in revenues, an increase of \$91,000 over 1980. The Section completed its objective of drafting legislation to increase fees to equal 100% of incurred costs. Besides conducting 55 public hearings on permit matters, the Section drafted several sets of regulations for approval by the Chief of Police and the Board of Supervisors.

The Communications Division provides telephone service for the Police Department and the City Wide 9-1-1 emergency telephone system. This division also dispatches radio calls to all police units. Communications is currently receiving over one million telephone calls a year; seven thousand 9-1-1 calls alone are received each week. During the year the 9-1-1 emergency telephone system was instituted, the outdated switchboard was removed and the Department's antiquated teletype system was put on computer. A computer system to count and time all incoming calls was installed and a fourth radio channel was added to the Patrol Force to alleviate overburdened channels. This past year, dispatch time for "A" priority runs has dropped to less than two minutes. Funds have been appropriated, and work has begun, to install a computer assisted dispatch system and a computer data center at the Hall of Justice.

The Criminalistics Division is composed of the Forensic Science, Photo Laboratory, and Crime Scene Investigation units which provide scientific and technical support to the rest of the Department and to outside agencies.

The Forensic Science Unit performs analyses of physical evidence, using the principles and methods of the natural sciences, and presents the results of these analyses to members of the department, related agencies, and courts of law.

This unit analyzed evidence in 7,231 narcotic cases and 904 criminalistic cases during the year. Additionally, 1,800 breathalyzer examinations were made in drunk driving cases, and 37 breathalyzer operators were trained by Forensic Science Unit personnel.

Its serologists are continuing to expand their capability in blood analyses by electrophoresis.

The Photography Laboratory develops and prints evidentiary and identification photographs taken by its own members and by members of other units. During the year, this unit handled 5,280 photographic assignments, taking and printing 34,463 photos. It also processed 20,738 mug-shot photos and made 120,415 mug-shot prints for the various units of the department. Three thousand six hundred twenty-five (3,625) enlargements were made for presentation in criminal hearings. All photographs taken and printed by this department are now in color, although black and white capability has been retained for special assignments.

The Crime Scene Investigation Unit searched 8,700 crime scenes and developed latent fingerprints in 3,266 cases (38%) from which 403 suspects were identified for a "hit" rate of 12.3%, the highest of any major city in the United States.

Extensive preparations will be made during the coming year for a fingerprint computer, scheduled for installation in October, 1983.

The Property Control Division receives, stores and issues supplies and equipment to members and units of the Department. It is also responsible for property received as evidence or for safekeeping. During 1981-82 the Division received over 35,000 parcels of property, and it conducted eight auctions of unclaimed property which resulted in \$60,809 being deposited in the City Treasury.



ADMINISTRATION

The Administration Bureau is responsible for hiring and training police personnel, developing and monitoring the Department's budget, preparing written directives, and providing legal support for the Department and the Chief of Police. The Bureau also is liaison between the Federal Court and the Consent Decree Division. Including recruits in training at the Police Academy, there were 198 sworn officers and 47 civilians in Administration's three divisions

The Personnel and Training Division is responsible for hiring and training all police personnel.

The Personnel Section appointed 280 recruits to the Academy and 103 civilians to promotional and temporary positions in the Department in the fiscal year. The Section kept records and processed the sworn officer promotions (16), terminations (17), retirements (40), and resignations (208) effected during the year.

The Background Investigation Section processed 387 investigations which resulted in the appointment of the 239 recruits and another 144 investigations which resulted in the hiring of the 103 civilians.

The Medical Liaison Section maintains contact with sick and disabled members, the Police Surgeon, and the Retirement Board. The Personnel Sergeant's office processed 814 claims and incidents involving sworn officers (up 91 or 8.9% from last year) and reviewed the medical records of 34 officers preliminary to promotion or transfer to hazardous duty assignments. The percentage of officers on disability leave was reduced from a daily average of 67 (3.72% of the force) at the beginning of the year to 49 (2.57% of the force) at the end of the year. However, total work days lost increased by 4,832 to 20,969, due in part to the increase in the sworn strength of the Department from 1,800 at the beginning of the year to 1,891 at the end. Concurrently, the average number of days off duty per injury increased from 23.04 to 25.76 from the previous fiscal year.

The Academy Section provided training for 931 police officers, including 280 recruits, 320 advanced officers and 39 field training officers. Specialized training was given to 450 sworn members by outside agencies. The Academy Section provided training for 102 sworn personnel from outside agencies and 615 civilians from within and outside the Department.

Additionally, specialized training was conducted for 135 members (e.g. motorcycle officers and communications dispatchers) by other units in the Department. All told, 2,233 individuals were given training by the Department in Fiscal Year 1981/82, down 510 from the previous year because a specialized Robbery Apprehension was given on a one-time basis to 576 patrol officers during the preceding year.

The Pistol Range, located near Lake Merced, qualified 282 recruits in 56-hour training sessions which included eight hours of night firing. One hundred and sixty seven Field Training recruits were also given eight hours of night firing. The Range requalified 3,246 officers on a semi-annual basis, and it provided firearms training to 513 members of other agencies (e.g. State Police, Institutional Police, the F.B.I., etc.). Another 638 members of the Department used the range for practice firing. In addition, officers appearing for qualification at the range also received training in baton use and riot formations.

The Planning and Research Division prepares the Department's Operating and Capital Improvement budgets, prepares and issues written directives and bulletins, conducts staff studies, manages the department's computer and data processing system, coordinates the department's word processing system, provides graphic art services including forms design, and compiles and analyzes crime statistics. During the fiscal year 1981-82, Planning and Research Division completed 3,390 printing assignments, issued 395 written orders and bulletins, and completed 196 miscellaneous formal requests for services.

Planning and Research set for itself a target of preparing 10 new General Orders and revising 15; actual performance was 21 new orders and 16 revisions. The Division also exceeded its target of producing 2,200 research and analytic reports to maintain and improve police service by 600 and exceeded its target of updating and evaluating 100 forms used in police operations by 35.

The Fiscal Section monitors and maintains records on the expenditure of a budget of nearly \$138,000,000, including grants and supplemental appropriations for salary and Retirement System contribution adjustments. The Section closely coordinates its activities with the Office of the Controller to ensure accuracy of fund balances. Time rolls for salaries, overtime, vacations, etc. for 2,600 employees are prepared by the Section. It also prepares purchase requisitions for equipment, materials, and services needed for the Department's operations, and it administers the Department's revolving and contingency funds.

The Legal Division is Separated into four sections:

The Legal Services Section provides direct counsel to the Chief and to department administrators. It also makes court appearances on discovery motions of officers' personnel files and on return of property writs. In addition, the attorneys in this section represent the Chief and the department at meetings of the Board of Supervisors, Board of Permit Appeals, Civil Service Commission, the Police Commission and other legislative and administrative bodies. It also handles all department personnel disciplinary hearings. The number of personnel matters heard at the Chief's level increased from 32 in 1980-81 to 60 in 1981-82, and at the Commission level from seven to 21. As a result, funding was sought and obtained for hiring another trial attorney to reduce the time necessary to prepare charges.

The Investigative Services Section investigates civil claims and lawsuits filed against the department or its members. Last year, the section provided the investigative base to defend 106 lawsuits and answer 1,162 damage claims (up 45% and up 35% respectively). However, the Section was able to reduce the average amount of money awarded per claim from \$57.91 in 1980-81 to \$50.70 in 1981-82.

The Staff Support Section accepts legal documents on behalf of the Chief, and it prepares studies for Bureau Chiefs, represents the department in Meet and Confer sessions with employee organizations, and arranges for officers' civil court appearances.

The Special Investigations Section provides representation for the department at Federal Consent Decree and Criminal Justice Planning Committee meetings, as well as in Court cases alleging discriminatory practices by the department or the City against either department personnel or citizens.

The entire Division completed 1,450 assignments in the fiscal year, up 40% from the previous year, and it responded to 130 requests by other units of the department for legal opinions.

The Consent Decree Division is charged with the execution of the City's obligation resulting from the Consent Decree settlement of the Officer's for Justice, et al., v. San Francisco Civil Service Commission. The primary responsibilities include development and administration of entry-level and promotional examinations, pre-examination training programs and police recruit retention and remediation programs.

Eighteen-hundred-and-seventy-five persons were recruited for the Q-2 (Police Officer) examination; of which 1,235 participated in pre-examination training. Of these, 1,059 participated in examinations, resulting in 509 eligibles on three entry-level lists. As a result of the examinations, 280 police recruits entered the Academy.

Pre-examination training for Q-60 (Lieutenant) was offered to 450 sergeants in preparation for the promotional examination scheduled for July, 1982. Preparations were begun for developing and administering promotional examinations for Q-50 (Sergeant) and Q-35 (Assistant Inspector) and for three more entry level Q-2 examinations during the next year.

Plans were developed for a multi-media program to recruit women and minority police officer applicants, in conjunction with a private non-profit organization.

The expansion of remediation and retention programs for police recruits to include women's support groups, stress management, and peer counseling programs was organized.

UNITS REPORTING TO THE CHIEF

Four divisions of the Department (Internal Affairs, Intelligence, Community Services and the newly-created Staff Inspection Unit) report directly to the Chief of Police. Including the Chief's own office staff, there are 78 officers and 22 civilians in these units.

The Internal Affairs Division investigates complaints against Department personnel for the purpose of protecting the public against misconduct by police officers and to protect officers from invalid charges made by the public. Investigators from the Division contact available witnesses and examine all available evidence prior to making recommendations to the Chief of Police. In fiscal year 1981-82, 2099 complaints were filed with the Division (up 884 from the previous year). A breakdown of the complaints is as follows:

Assigned cases involving sworn personnel	458
Assigned cases involving civilian personnel	96
Cases in which criminal charges against the complainant are pending	247
Cases resolved with preliminary investigations (e.g. clarification of policies and procedures to complainant, counseling by members' Commanding Officer)	1298

A substantial part of the increased case load is attributable to procedural changes recommended by the Chief's Task Force on the Internal Affairs Division, which has made it easier for citizens to come forward with their complaints and to understand the investigative, review, and appeals process.

The Intelligence Division is the Department's information-gathering body, consisting of three separate units:

The Special Investigations Detail has responsibility for obtaining and analyzing information about individuals and organizations with a record of, or known propensity for, violence or public disorder. It also investigates all bomb-related cases, including threats. In 1981-82 it investigated 421 bomb-related cases, down 126 from the previous year.

The Gang Task Force monitors the activities of violent adult and youth gangs in order to investigate and prevent gang-type criminal cases. In 1981-82, the Gang Task Force was assigned 221 cases and cleared 74% (164), an increase of four percentage points over its target.

The Intelligence Unit investigates situations involving organized crime activity, prison gangs, and cults. The unit is also responsible for the protective security of visiting heads of state and other dignitaries.

In 1981-82 protective security details were reduced by 40%, due largely to the fact that it was not an election year, and fewer candidates requiring protection came to the City.

The Community Services Division, has two components, both of which are geared to the prevention of crime through community involvement:

The Crime Prevention and Education unit trains citizens and business firms to take measures in their own behalf to reduce the likelihood of their becoming victims of crime. Over 300,000 leaflets and brochures on every phase of citizen participation in crime prevention were distributed at street fairs and other community events throughout the City. Building security surveys continued to be conducted although at a slightly reduced level from the previous year, but the slack in the units activities was more than taken up by the acquisition of two Crime Prevention and Education vans which travelled to events all over the City, making a highly visible point about what citizens can do to protect themselves from becoming victims.

San Francisco SAFE, Inc., a contractor of the Department, organized 910 block clubs, and has been an important factor in a 20% reduction in burglary Citywide, and a 29.7% reduction in the Ingleside district, its special target area.

The Senior Escort Program is a Special Project of the San Francisco Police Department which provides escorts to older people on the streets of some of the City's more crime-ridden areas. Last year, the civilians in the program escorted 48,252 (up 4,509 from 1980-81) people to medical, shopping, and cultural or recreational activities without incident.

The Community Relations Unit's purpose is to improve understanding and cooperation between the Police Department and the various groups (gay, women, youth, and ethnic) in the City, utilizing bilingual officers when appropriate and possible. Its particular focus is on the unrest that often leads to criminal behavior by young people, and it works closely with community leaders to head off these problems. An example of one program initiated by the Unit, in cooperation with the Yosemite Institute, is its Wilderness Adventure Program that allowed 400 inner city youths the opportunity of a week long experience in the wilderness. Other programs included short canoe trips and neighborhood dances.

Members of the Unit attended nearly 800 community meetings, provided 114 educational programs, and monitored 105 community events. The Unit also gives each Police Academy class 40 hours of training in Community Awareness. Validation of its effectiveness in working with both the community and the Patrol Force came this year in virtually incident-free Cinco de Mayo and Juneteenth celebrations and the Gay Freedom Day parade.

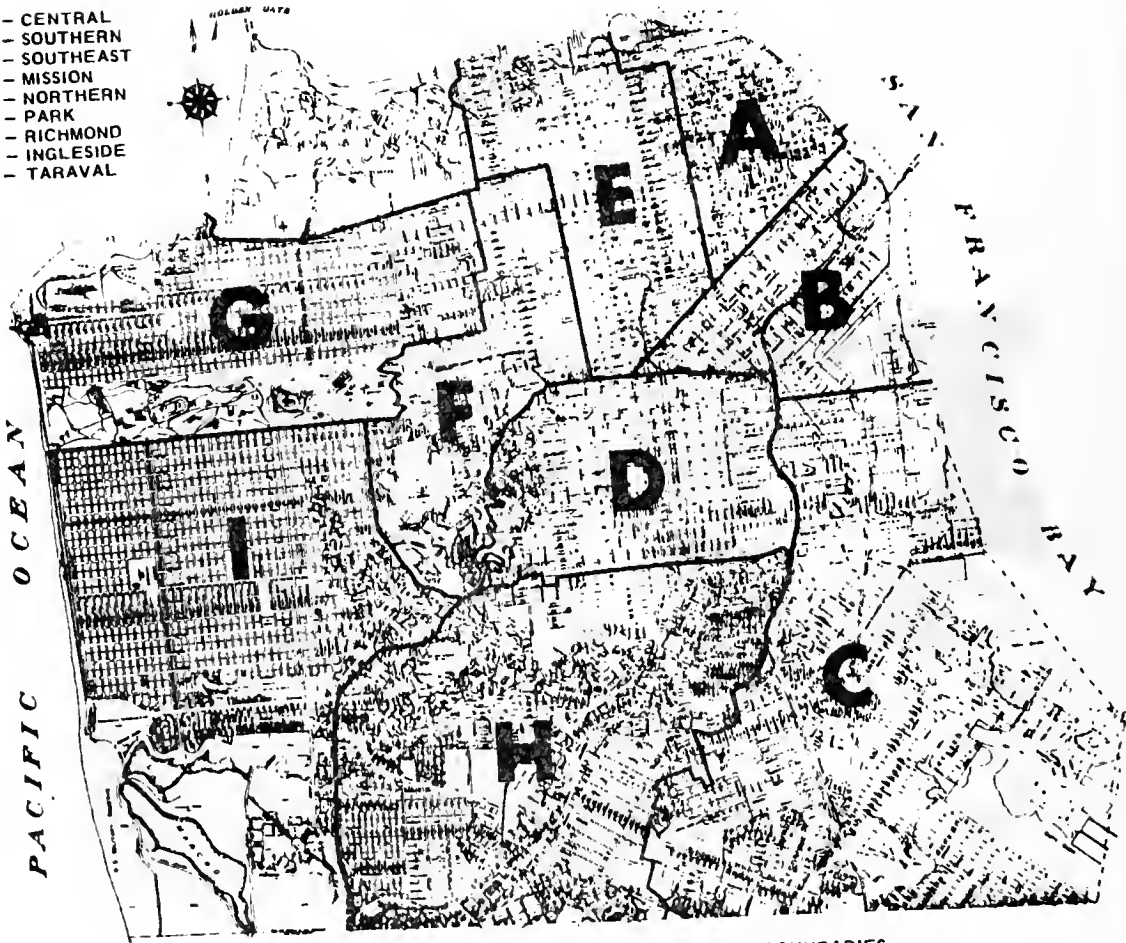
The Staff Inspection Division was established in late 1981 and went into operation in January, 1982, staffed by one captain and two sergeants. The purpose for establishing the unit was to provide the Chief with a means, outside the regular line of command, of obtaining first-hand information about the adequacy of existing procedures and the degree to which line units are complying with those procedures.

In the six months since the Division became operational, 20 staff assignments were completed, ranging from inspections of District Station Emergency Plans to the subpoena services process, levels of parking enforcement, a report on the Internal Affairs Division, vehicle safety, and the potential for a national political convention in the City in 1984. Additionally, members of the Division prepared written directives on such subjects as the investigation of citizen complaints and counselling of members.



Statistical Data

- A - CENTRAL
- B - SOUTHERN
- C - SOUTHEAST
- D - MISSION
- E - NORTHERN
- F - PARK
- G - RICHMOND
- H - INGLESIDE
- I - TARAVAL



MAP OF SAN FRANCISCO WITH POLICE DISTRICT BOUNDARIES

1981-82 REPORTED OFFENSES BY DISTRICT

PART I CRIMES	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	UNK
MURDER, NON-NEG MANSLAUGHTER	25	16	14	11	25	7	4	17	10	4
NEG-MANSLAUGHTER	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
RAPE	68	59	72	80	101	42	36	65	21	73
ROBBERY	1085	835	601	879	1796	677	329	647	209	304
AGGRAVATED ASSAULT	601	373	380	715	603	323	114	355	140	163
BURGLARY	2335	1264	1328	2416	2729	1721	945	1718	885	280
LARCENY	7288	4465	1707	3626	5819	2239	2434	2501	1666	3472
AUTO THEFT	792	704	649	990	1001	485	315	874	414	715
TOTAL PART I CRIMES	12394	7716	4751	8717	12074	5494	4177	6177	3345	5011

PART II CRIMES	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	UNK
OTHER ASSAULTS	1030	644	724	1132	1200	554	283	657	370	207
FORGERY, COUNTERFEITING	304	213	61	127	201	97	72	82	80	89
WORTHLESS CHECKS	232	169	51	174	227	103	79	121	92	73
EMBEZZLEMENT	84	62	16	36	48	9	12	8	10	14
RECEIVING STOLEN PROPERTY	216	133	42	166	155	51	14	55	13	29
WEAPONS, CARRYING	527	222	170	475	414	104	59	158	70	74
SEX OFFENSES (EX RAPE & PROS)	79	35	69	102	113	60	60	74	82	65
OFFENSES AGAINST FAMILY & CHILD	45	17	92	111	68	63	36	99	39	32
MALICIOUS MISCHIEF	803	507	655	1047	1081	594	664	1001	736	308
OTHER MISCELLANEOUS	8143	3743	1712	5506	5976	1605	1357	1836	1036	1203
TOTAL PART II CRIMES	11463	5745	3092	8976	9483	3140	2636	4111	2528	2094
GRAND TOTAL	<u>23857</u>	<u>13461</u>	<u>8343</u>	<u>17693</u>	<u>21557</u>	<u>8634</u>	<u>6813</u>	<u>10288</u>	<u>5873</u>	<u>7105</u>

Table II

FIVE YEAR COMPARISON OF PERSONS ARRESTED (DETAINED)

PART I ARRESTS	1977	1978	1979	1980-81	1981-82
MURDER, NON-NEG MANSLAUGHTER	130	85	93	120	229
NEG-MANSLAUGHTER	10	24	14	14	6
RAPE	173	179	176	171	163
ROBBERY	1141	1219	1285	1436	1448
AGGRAVATED ASSAULT	1405	1593	1768	2184	1976
BURGLARY	1524	1698	1810	2164	2231
LARCENY	5840	5427	4280	4117	5032
AUTO THEFT	759	834	743	859	863
TOTAL PART I ARRESTS	10982	11059	10169	11065	11948
PART II ARRESTS					
OTHER ASSAULTS	1580	1920	1942	2309	2624
ARSON				69	70
FORGERY & COUNTERFEITING	95	122	117	360	345
FRAUD & EMBEZZLEMENT	57	59	71	518	612
RECEIVING STOLEN PROPERTY	1035	1123	1280	1238	1462
WEAPONS, CARRYING	1482	1551	1473	879	917
PROSTITUTION	2872	1900	1778	1382	1792
OTHER SEX OFFENSES	354	299	372	742	753
NARCOTICS	2871	3262	3524	5467	7984
GAMBLING	155	260	405	165	122
OFFENSES AGAINST FAMILY & CHILD	34	39	57	67	118
MALICIOUS MISCHIEF	1131	1269	1562	1124	1170
LIQUOR LAWS	86	174	225	453	570
DISORDERLY CONDUCT	2503	2660	1881	1746	2780
DRUNK	11261	16007	16167	18923	22189
DRUNK DRIVERS	993	1029	1039	1780	1989
DRUNK IN AUTO	191	270	274	167	161
OTHER TRAFFIC	6694	7703	6905	6896	6194
OTHER MISCELLANEOUS	4041	6404	4625	15485	21387
FOR OTHER JURISDICTIONS	1644	1565	1730	2722	1799
BENCH WARRENTS - NON TRAFFIC	3104	3816	3909	3790	7803
TOTAL PART II ARRESTS	42692	51432	50317	66282	82841
GRAND TOTAL	<u>53674</u>	<u>62481</u>	<u>60486</u>	<u>77347</u>	<u>94789</u>

Table III

FIVE YEAR COMPARISON OF CRIME

PART I CRIMES	1977	1978	1979	1980-81	1981-82
MURDER, NON-NEG MANSLAUGHTER	142	119	112	128	128
NEG-MANSLAUGHTER	28	1	0	2	0
RAPE, FORCIBLE & ASSAULT TO	596	583	664	743	610
ROBBERY	5422	6508	6694	7861	7334
AGGRAVATED ASSAULT	3209	3300	3571	4254	3736
BURGLARY	19256	18030	17255	18181	15775
LARCENY	32177	32876	33943	34161	35139
AUTO THEFT	10631	8944	8506	7214	6563
TOTAL PART I CRIMES	71461	70361	70745	72544	69285
PART II CRIMES					
OTHER ASSAULTS	5017	5834	6658	6862	6775
FORGERY, COUNTERFEITING	751	773	941	1295	1321
WORTHLESS CHECKS	856	1179	1055	1455	1318
EMBEZZLEMENTS	420	208	193	281	293
RECEIVING STOLEN PROPERTY	602	612	640	803	868
WEAPONS, CARRYING	1568	1705	1714	2216	2283
SEX OFFENSES (EX RAPE & PROS)	588	561	619	713	710
OFFENSES AGAINST FAMILY & CHILD	253	387	415	333	398
MALICIOUS MISCHIEF	6853	7110	8271	8764	7285
MISCELLANEOUS	16999	22628	21523	24909	32045
TOTAL PART II CRIMES	33907	40997	42029	47631	53296
GRAND TOTAL	<u>105368</u>	<u>111358</u>	<u>112774</u>	<u>120175</u>	<u>122581</u>

Table IV

FIVE YEAR COMPARISON OF JUVENILE ARRESTS, CITATIONS AND WARNINGS

PART I ARRESTS	1977	1978	1979	1980-81	1981-82
MURDER, NON-NEG MANSLAUGHTER	22	8	2	12	20
NEG-MANSLAUGHTER	0	0	0	0	0
RAPE	19	13	22	7	16
ROBBERY	253	339	312	329	267
AGGRAVATED ASSAULT	178	197	233	209	193
BURGLARY	649	680	667	563	510
LARCENY	1531	1541	1242	853	988
AUTO THEFT	478	436	354	221	158
TOTAL PART I ARRESTS	3130	3214	2832	2194	2152
PART II ARRESTS					
OTHER ASSAULTS	299	291	265	261	284
ARSON	14	23	3	12	16
FORGERY & COUNTERFEITING				19	11
FRAUD & EMBEZZLEMENT				22	25
RECEIVING STOLEN PROPERTY				153	149
WEAPONS, CARRYING	185	139	182	86	113
PROSTITUTION				36	30
OTHER SEX OFFENSES	16	10	10	92	77
NARCOTICS	140	192	209	289	377
GAMBLING				10	2
OFFENSES AGAINST FAMILY & CHILD				1	0
MALICIOUS MISCHIEF	451	400	514	276	212
LIQUOR LAWS	59	102	107	153	161
DISORDERLY CONDUCT	107	118	117	103	114
DRUNK				67	79
DRUNK DRIVERS	8	5	4	4	1
DRUNK IN AUTO				0	0
OTHER TRAFFIC				57	146
OTHER MISCELLANEOUS	4681	4927	4527	1861	1659
FOR OTHER JURISDICTIONS				5	9
BENCH WARRENTS - NON TRAFFIC				1	1
TOTAL PART II ARRESTS	5960	6207	5938	3524	3466
GRAND TOTAL	<u>9090</u>	<u>9421</u>	<u>8770</u>	<u>5702</u>	<u>5618</u>

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July 20, 1982

San Francisco Police Department

ANNUAL REPORT 1982-83

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OFFICE OF
THE POLICE COMMISSION
CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO

HALL OF JUSTICE
850 BRYANT STREET
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA 94103

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LIEUTENANT WILLIE E. FRAZIER
Secretary

September 22, 1983

Honorable Dianne Feinstein
Mayor of San Francisco
City Hall
San Francisco, California

Dear Mayor Feinstein:

In compliance with the Charter Section 3.500, the Commission is pleased to submit the 1983 Annual Report of the San Francisco Police Department.

In the past year, the Commission has undertaken a more comprehensive role in the San Francisco Police Department's Management-By-Objective process. We are pleased that many goals established have been reached and others are in compliance with the predicted time frames. The statistical portion of the annual report is self evident, indicating the Department's significant responsiveness in providing greater access to police services throughout the entire City.

The Police Commission continues to spend numerous hours in carrying out the mandates of the citizens of this City in establishing the Office of Citizens Complaints and in the execution of administrative hearings.

The Office of Citizens Complaints is well on its way to implementing the function of comprehensive investigations. This is a new and exciting step in the growth of the Police Department. The Commission views the work of the Office as an important contribution to improving the performance of police services.

The Police Commission will continue to insure that the Department strives toward the highest standard of excellence in its utilization of the Management-By-Objective process. Accountability of our law enforcement services remains as our highest priority to insure that equity of police services are implemented with the highest degree of professionalism and cost effectiveness for all San Franciscans.

Respectfully,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "David J. Sanchez, Jr.", is written over a horizontal line.

Dr. David J. Sanchez, Jr.
President
THE POLICE COMMISSION



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CHIEF'S MESSAGE

The glamour part of police work is written in newspaper articles and it appears on television screens almost every day. There, the arrests and high-speed chases look spontaneous and dramatic. We in the Police Department, however, see a somewhat different picture. We know about the drudgery of stake-outs and of following leads that go nowhere, we know how important it is for our safety to have professionals in the Communications Room backing us up behind the scenes, and we know how much planning and training go into the apparently routine arrests. But that picture seldom is shown.

From my vantage point as Chief of Police, I see another picture because I deal with budgets, productivity and performance of personnel, crime rates, and the dozens of other mundane aspects of managing a law enforcement agency of more than 2,500 sworn and civilian employees. That picture is occasionally shown in the reports, charts, and tables that my office produces. But I know, as a police officer whose career began more than 30 years ago on the streets of San Francisco, that the formal language in those reports does not really say much about day-to-day police work. It's the picture of routine police work that I'd like citizens to see.

In this Annual Report, I hope to give San Franciscans a glimpse of some of the things that the men and women of the San Francisco Police Department are doing to make the City a better place in which to live and work. In the scenario that follows, the officers' names are real, but case numbers, places, and other names are disguised to protect the identity of the victims. The rest is true. If any of the names happen to be those of people you know, it is coincidental.



CORNELIUS P. MURPHY
Chief of Police

PROLOGUE

Every morning of the year, the Department's Operations Center issues a summary of the serious criminal incidents that occurred in the previous 16-hour period ending at 0800 (8:00 A.M.). It is designed to give the members of the Department an overview of crime and police activities in the City, and it is called the "Big 19". What you are about to read is the history of a series of crimes, the first of which took place on March 12, 1980. In this incident, the "Big 19" reports the arrest of William Gaiter, a 15-year-old male:

Wed. 03/12/80 2258 ATTEMPTED RAPE-ROBBERY W/KNIFE-ARREST. Witnesses observed suspect grab victim: F, 18-25, and beat her about face. S pulled V into storefront on Ocean and attempted rape. S boards street car, W-1 followed in car while W-2 called police. Booked at YGC: Wm. Gaiter, M. 8/22/65, 5'8", 155# V not identified. Case 801-376-823. Officer Wohler/Co.H

Behind the brief summary is a tragic story; it began when John Nason, seated in his car late at night on Ocean Avenue with his girlfriend, watched in horror as a man walked up behind a female pedestrian who had just exited a "K" street car, pulled a knife on her, and proceeded to beat her about the face. He then dragged her into a storefront doorway and attempted to rape her. Nason had his girlfriend leave the safety of his car to phone the police while he followed the suspect who had just boarded another "K" street car. Three blocks from Junipero Serra Blvd., Nason flagged down a police car driven by Officer Dennis Kamilatos. As Kamilatos's partner, Alfredo Melendez, boarded the car, Melendez observed the suspect dropping a kitchen knife behind his seat. The officers took the suspect, whom they later identified as William Gaiter of 319 Ramsell Street, to Ingleside Station. After being read his Miranda rights and told he was seen attempting to rape a woman, Gaiter blurted out "I was robbin' her, not rapin' her."

A search of the crime scene by Kamilatos produced Gaiter's undershorts, three brown buttons, and a pink comb which were booked into evidence along with Gaiter's kitchen knife. The victim, who disappeared from the scene, was described by Nason's girlfriend as a small, slender, blonde woman wearing brown slacks and blouse. She was never located, but, on the basis of the witnesses' testimony, Gaiter was brought to trial as a juvenile. He was convicted of violating Penal Code Section 245a (Assault with a deadly weapon) and sentenced to a California Youth Authority facility. He was released on April 6th, 1982.

Gaiter's name next appeared in department records in the supplementary incident report made out at the time of his arrest on September 30th, 1982. In the six months since he had been released from custody, he had sexually assaulted no less than nine women in the vicinity of City College. But before he was apprehended, patrol officers from Ingleside and Taraval Stations, investigators from the Sex Crimes Section, undercover "S" Squad officers, and civilian and sworn members of the Crime Lab and Crime Prevention Division had put in several thousand hours tracking Gaiter down. Why did it take so long to identify and find him?

THE SCENARIO

The first of those attacks took place on Wednesday, April 28th at 10:30 P.M. when Julia Perino was about to get into the car in front of her house to pick up a pack of cigarettes on Ocean Avenue. She never got there because a man holding a knife to her throat got in beside her and ordered her to drive to the dead end of San Ramon Way, where the attack took place.

When she returned home, Ms. Perino dialed 9-1-1, the police emergency phone number, setting in motion not only immediate assistance to her but also the Department's investigative machinery. Notified by Communications, Central Emergency Hospital dispatched an ambulance to bring her to the Sexual Trauma Center for treatment, evidence-taking, and counseling. Officer David Rosario prepared an incident report at her home, instructed her to take her car to the Hall of Justice the next day, and booked into evidence the housecoat she was wearing and the tee shirt the suspect had left in the back seat of her car. Sex Crimes Inspector Rita Grove, to whom the case was assigned, took a full report from Ms. Perino, obtained a more detailed description of her 20-25 year-old assailant, and showed her mug shots of known sex offenders who generally matched that age, weight (160#), and height (5'8"), but to no avail. Meanwhile, Assistant Criminalist Debbie Wakida was examining the car, and she later reported the presence of blood stains, but no fingerprints or semen stains. She stored samples in the Crime Lab freezer for comparison when and if a suspect is apprehended. But the sum of the investigation was a zero: no fingerprints, no photo identification, no suspect, and the case was placed in the Open/Under Investigation file.



Similar attacks occurred on Wednesday, May 12th and on Tuesday, June 8th. Inspector Marty Bastiani was assigned the first case and Inspector Kevin O'Connor the second. As is usual, the investigators shared information and ideas about their cases, and from the discussions, a pattern began to emerge. The suspect was a man in his middle 20's, whose method of operation (M/O) was to attack women late at night near City College, and in both of these cases he was described as wearing a dark, hooded sweatshirt. Unfortunately, though, the June 8th victim couldn't identify her assailant from the mug shot book, there were no latent fingerprints found at the scene, and the May 12th victim, Marcia Klipper, wasn't returning any of Bastiani's calls.

The first solid lead in the case came shortly after Sally LaFarge became victim #4 at 11:30 P.M. on June 24th. She had been walking home from the little restaurant she owned on Monterey Blvd. when she was approached by a 6' tall, 25 year-old man who, with kitchen knife in hand, ordered her into her house where the attack took place. As in the earlier investigations, O'Connor made sure that all the established investigative procedures were followed: clothing booked, Crime Lab dispatched to LaFarge's house, detailed statement taken, and mug shots shown. Even though the suspect was described as being much taller than the men in the other three attacks, O'Connor had little doubt that it was the same rapist; the M/O was just too similar to be coincidental. Still, it was just a hunch.

Two days later, Sgt. Ray Carlson of the Crime Lab phoned O'Connor to tell him he had picked up a latent print at LaFarge's house. "Where did you find it?" O'Connor asked. "Well, Kev," Carlson said, "I walked her through the scene one more time to see if we had missed anything, and when we got to the sleeping loft where the guy raped her, it was getting too dark to see, so I flipped on the light switch that I'd already dusted for prints, but the lights didn't come on. And that's when she told me that the guy had unscrewed the light bulb so she couldn't see him. And sure enough there were a couple of fragmentary prints on the bulb!"

If the Fingerprint Computer the Department subsequently purchased had been in service then, the case could have been cracked in less than an hour because the prints would have matched up with William Gaiter's, taken at the time of his arrest in 1980. But his prints were just one set among 294,000 others sitting in file cabinets, and to have retrieved them would have required three technicians searching the cards for 162 days each.

With his fingers crossed, O'Connor had the prints forwarded to the Bureau of Criminal Identification (BCI) in Sacramento for a match against the prints it had on file for 13 other counties in its automated data bank. But there was no match, and there was no way, short of a huge manual search, of tying the prints to the cards of prisoners formerly in State custody. O'Connor uncrossed his fingers and went back to work. Because both law enforcement agencies lacked the time and technology to conduct searches of their fingerprint files, Gaiter was left free to conduct his own search on the dark streets around City College.

It was almost as though the "Big 19's" were cranking themselves out during the month of July. On the 13th, there was a KIDNAPPING-RAPE-ASSAULT W/KNIFE, and on the 26th another ROBBERY/KIDNAPPING-ATTEMPTED RAPE both in the same general City College area late at night. Although the best evidence was literally in cold storage without a suspect in custody from whom blood samples could be drawn, a counter attack had long since begun under the direction of Captains John Jordan and Edmund Cassidy of Ingleside and Taraval stations.

Aware that the M/O in the most recent case might indicate a more dangerous suspect, they pulled out all stops to catch the man before he struck again. They doubled the number of undercover cars in order to make sure that every possible witness or informant was questioned, they added officers to their midnight watches to follow buses, and they made certain that every single officer in their districts was thoroughly familiar with the teletypes and Crime Information Bulletins coming out of the Sex Crimes Section. Captain Jordan even deployed some of his women officers in plain clothes to act as decoys. Together the captains developed their own Victimization Profile to get a picture of what another victim might look like to her attacker in order to prevent the next attack.

Patrol officers and inspectors were not the only people out on the streets; the Crime Prevention and Education Division had also gone into action. Beginning on May 6th, and then four more times during the summer, Sgt. Bernie Shaw, assisted by Officer Mary Petrie, gave a series of lectures at City College titled "Rape: What It Is and How To Prevent It" to journalism and self-defense classes. Several articles in the college newspaper, The Guardsman, grew out of these lectures, and at least one article moved Marcia Klipper, the victim of the May 12th attack, to eventually come forward and join the fight.

Another phase of the counterattack was informing the community about the rapes. From the mobile van that she had driven to Geneva and Mission Streets on May 13th and to nearby locations on other days, Petrie passed out hundreds and hundreds of leaflets to merchants and shoppers, telling them how to prevent been victimized. Working from card tables right alongside her were civilian staff members from Project SAFE, letting people know how to go about organizing block clubs to make their neighborhood streets safe. During the summer, SAFE made more than a dozen presentations in homes throughout the area. But despite the time and effort aimed at preventing the next attack, Gaiter was still at large, and he struck again two weeks later.

The "Big 19" of August 10th reported victim #7. The M/O was virtually the same: a late night attack at knife point near City College, but this time the suspect was described as a 17 or 18 year-old-youth, and it was his age that sent Ingleside undercover officers Nick Rubino and Vic Aissa back to the stacks of incident reports of crimes in their district. In passing, they wondered if there was a possible connection between the latest robbery and a similar one they had heard of committed by a juvenile in early 1980. If they had had no other police duties to perform, it is probable that their speculation would have lead them to William Gaiter, but they had only a limited number of hours to devote to this one case. Unfortunately, Gaiter had no such limits, and, in an alarming turn of events, Sylvia Norman became his eighth victim on September 8th, 1982 and a near-victim only nine days later:

Wed. 09/08/82 0025 RAPE-ROBBERY/GUN-BURGLARY at 158 Getz St. V exits #54 bus at Plymouth and Grafton. S follows and forces way into her house w/gun. S rapes and robs V. V treated at Sexual Trauma Center. S: M, late 20's, 5'7"-9", chunky build. Loss: \$31 and gold ring w/initials SN. Case 821-998-735 Officer Ramirez/Co. H

Most of what happened in that attack was, by now, almost routine: victim getting off bus late at night near City College, followed by suspect who forces her into her house . . . but, with one big difference, at gun point! It was the gun and the possibility of a homicide during another attack that troubled Inspector Gary Lemos most. The bright side of the picture was that after the same man knocked on Ms. Norman's front door on Thursday night the 17th, only to be frightened away by the tenant of her "in-law" apartment, there were now two witnesses who might identify him, and, better yet, a set of one palm - and four finger - prints that Officer Matt Perez of the Crime Lab had lifted from the doorframe of the house. But despite his exhausting manual search of 10,000 of the most probable fingerprint cards, Crime Scene Investigator Ken Moses was unable to make a match.



Lemos didn't place much hope in the BCI's ability to match the prints, but he was worried enough about the gun to ask someone in the office to phone him in Fresno if a match were made while he was there for a two-week training course. No call was made; the BCI's 13-county file search came up blank again. Lemos's fears about the gun were far from groundless, as the next "Big 19" showed:

Tues. 09/21/83 2230 KIDNAP-INSTRUMENTAL RAPE on Harold Ave. S pointed shotgun on V and forced her to drive to Stanley St. where attack occurred. R/O's responded to Mary's Help and carried physical evidence to Coroner. Veh. secured for Crime Lab. S: M, 18-20, 5'7", 135. Case 822-045-192 Officer Mignloa/Co. I

As it later turned out, the shotgun Heather Lawrence described to Inspector Huegle turned out to be a large pellet pistol, but it was still a dangerous weapon that could have seriously injured her had she attempted to escape. But Ms. Lawrence was a remarkably well-composed 22 year-old, and, as Huegle tells it, "It sounds kind of funny to say it, but she was the best victim I've ever had since I joined the unit." What Huegle was referring to was her ability to remember details and to think clearly when afraid, traits that were to prove invaluable at the police line-up less than a month later. But Huegle had no way of knowing that, because her review of the mug shots was fruitless, the neighbors on Stanley Street that he interviewed had neither seen nor heard anything suspicious, and the palm print that Officer Loren DuBour of the Crime Lab lifted from her car couldn't be matched.

Meanwhile, it was almost as though a small police army had invaded the area around City College. In addition to the increased patrol activity, undercover cars, and decoys, the Investigations Bureau's "S" Squad began coordinating all the search activities from the Hall, and the Squad's officers started mobile surveillance of the locations at which they believed the rapist was most likely to strike or to bring a victim. All during the midnight hours in the week after the assault on Heather Lawrence, the hunt went on, but Gaiter was still out there, his identity as the assailant unknown. His arrest, however, was less than a week away.

The break in the investigation came when Ingleside Officer Al Melendez came down to the Hall of Justice on Monday afternoon, September 27th with something gnawing on his

mind. "Weren't there a couple of unsolved rapes around San Francisco State a couple of years ago?" he asked Bub Huegle. "There sure were. But what about 'em?" Huegle asked. "Well, I got a hunch that the kid I busted for a 211/261 (robbery/rape) back in '80 is the same guy because the M/O's are pretty much the same. The guy nabbed women just as they were getting off buses, and he used a kitchen knife just like the kid I busted. But I'm not real sure." Huegle then showed Melendez mug shots of juveniles, and in them was a photo of 15 year-old William Gaiter, very much younger and thinner than the suspects described by most of the City College area victims. "That's him. That's the guy," Melendez said. Huegle then dug out the old case file that contained, among the forms and reports, a notice of Gaiter's sentencing to a CYA facility. He picked up the phone to determine whether Gaiter was still in custody. "No, Inspector," the probation officer said, "Gaiter was released on April 6th, 1982." April 6th! . . . just three weeks before the attack on Julia Perino! Huegle and Melendez stared at each other for a minute; it was almost too hard to believe. Huegle broke the spell by sending Gaiter's name up to the Latent Fingerprint Section.

In another part of the Sex Crimes office, a different part of the investigation was going on. During part of that Monday, all day Tuesday, and on Wednesday morning, Inspector Chris Sullivan and his boss, Lt. Ray Symington, pored over log books and cases assigned to the Section, looking for any possible link between suspects during the past four years and the City College rapist. In those three days, they narrowed the search down from 2,000 to 24 case files, finally zeroing in on two possible names, both of which Sullivan sent up to Latent Fingerprints. One was William Gaiter's.

Later that day, the report came back to Sullivan: "A usable latent print of the right palm from right door outside of Heather Lawrence's car is identified as that of William Gaiter." Less than 45 minutes later, the prints from Sally LaFarge's light bulb and Sylvia Norman's doorframe were also matched with Gaiter's. The long hunt was over.

On Thursday morning, September 30th, Officers Rubino and Aissa from Ingleside, accompanied by Sex Crimes Inspectors Bastiani, Sullivan and Kennealy, drove to the high school where Gaiter was enrolled and asked a school counselor to bring him to the office. Rubino placed him under arrest on five counts of kidnapping, two counts of attempted rape, six counts of robbery, three counts of assault with a deadly weapon, eight counts of forcible rape, three counts of sodomy, one count of attempted sodomy, three counts of oral copulation, one count of attempted oral copulation, two counts of burglary, and one of instrumental rape.

That afternoon, warrant in hand, Bastiani searched Gaiter's apartment and booked into evidence a pellet gun, which matched Heather Lawrence's description of the shotgun, and several articles of clothing that other victims had mentioned. In the days that followed, several women picked Gaiter's photo out of the mug shot books that had not been shown to them earlier because they had described their assailant as an older man. And on October 13th, Heather Lawrence and Marcia Klipper, the victim of the May 12th attack, who had come forward to help just the day before, positively identified Gaiter at the police line-up.

On October 22nd, 1982, a 707 Fitness Hearing was held, and it was determined that Gaiter was competent to stand trial as an adult. On October 25th, a preliminary hearing set a trial date in Superior Court. The trial began on April 18, 1983, and ended after 9 days of testimony and deliberation. On April 27th, 1983, the jury found Gaiter guilty of 40 felony counts, and on September 1, 1983, he was sentenced to 81 years in State prison.

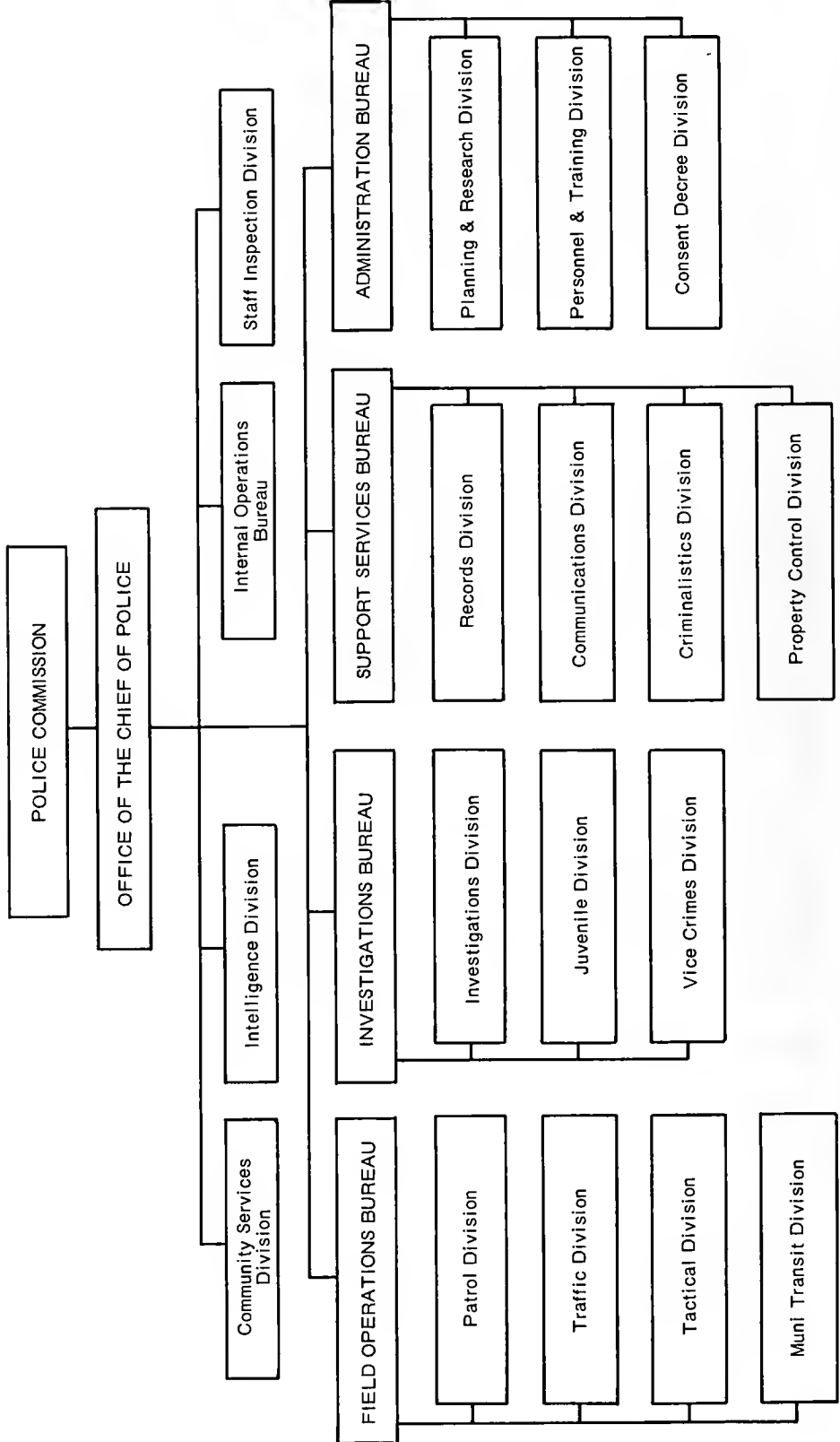


Two months after his arrest, Marty Bastiani brought Gaiter down from his cell on the 7th floor of the Hall of Justice to the Coroner's Office to have blood samples drawn for comparison with the specimens taken from the victim's cars and clothing. Just as the technician readied the syringe, Gaiter turned to Bastiani and asked, "You got one of those things they crush under your nose?" "You mean smelling salts?" Bastiani asked. "Yeah, I think I'm going to faint. I can't stand the sight of blood."

EPILOGUE

It's tempting to end the scenario by letting the William Gaiter case stand as an illustration of the Department's effectiveness in fighting crime, but the reality, as everyone knows, is that not all crimes are solved and not all criminals are arrested. In fact, only 259 of the 1,291 cases assigned to the Sex Crimes Section in 1982 ended in the arrests of suspects. So it's hard to take pride in Gaiter's arrest and conviction, or to feel anything but revulsion towards his crimes. And it's all too easy to lose sight of the social environment that contributes to the anti-social conduct of the William Gaiters in our society. Yet this case demonstrates that skilled coordination between the units of the Department, cooperation from the public, and just plain dogged police work can pay off. Citizens of San Francisco can feel a little bit safer knowing that men and women like David Rosario, Dennis Kamilatos, Al Melendez, Debbie Wakida, Marty Bastiani, Rita Grove, Nick Rubino, Vic Aissa, Kevin O'Connor Ray Carlson, Gary Lemos, Bub Huegle, Matt Perez, Ken Moses, Bernie Shaw, Mary Petrie, Ray Symington, Loren DuBour, John Jordan, Edmund Cassidy, Chris Sullivan and all the other actors in this drama are giving it their best shot.

**SAN FRANCISCO POLICE DEPARTMENT
ORGANIZATION CHART**



PERSONNEL DISTRIBUTION

DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONNEL (ACTUAL, 06/30/83)

	Exempt	Capt.	Lieut.	Sgt.	Inspector/ Ass't. Insp.	Police Officer	TOTAL
Office of the Chief							
Chief's Office Staff	1	0	0	2	2	1	6
Police Commission	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Intelligence	0	1	0	2	13	10	26
Internal Operations	1	0	2	6	4	2	15
Legal Section	0	0	0	0	5	3	8
Community Services		1	1	1	3	20	26
Staff Inspection	0	1	0	1	0	0	2
Sub Total	3	3	3	12	27	36	84
Administration Bureau							
Deputy Chief's Office	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
* Personnel & Training	0	2	3	6	18	59	88
Planning & Research	0	1	0	2	2	5	10
Fiscal Section	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Sub Total	1	3	3	9	20	64	100
Field Operations Bureau							
Deputy Chief's Office	3	0	0	1	0	2	6
Field Training Office	0	0	1	2	2	28	33
Patrol Division							
Central Dist.	0	1	2	11	4	141	159
Southern Dist.	0	1	3	12	0	88	104
Potrero Dist.	0	1	2	10	4	89	106
Mission Dist.	0	1	3	11	3	134	152
Northern Dist.	0	1	2	10	7	152	172
Park Dist.	0	1	2	11	2	87	103
Richmond Dist.	0	1	2	10	2	69	84
Ingleside Dist.	0	1	1	12	2	96	112
Taraval Dist.	0	1	2	13	1	66	83
Tactical Division	0	1	2	12	2	82	99
Municipal Transit	0	1	0	7	0	51	59
Traffic Division	0	3	4	22	3	80	112
Sub Total	3	14	26	144	32	1165	1384
Investigations Bureau							
Deputy Chief's Office	1	1	0	0	4	6	12
Investigations Div.	0	1	4	1	170	0	176
Vice Crimes Div.	0	1	1	1	20	28	51
Juvenile Division	0	1	0	0	14	3	18
Sub Total	1	4	5	2	208	37	257
Support Services Bureau							
Deputy Chief's Office	1	0	0	1	0	0	2
Criminal I.D.	0	1	3	10	1	21	36
Communications	0	1	0	7	2	9	19
Criminalistics	1	0	0	3	12	10	26
Property Control	0	0	1	1	0	15	17
Sub Total	2	2	4	22	15	55	100
Total Sworn	10	26	41	189	302	1357	1925
Total Permanent/Temporary Civilian							541
TOTAL STRENGTH							2466

*Includes recruits-in-training and sworn personnel who were sick or disabled and one Captain assigned to Airport.

OPERATING BUDGET & WORK OUTPUT

OPERATING BUDGET

	Fiscal Year 1978-1979	Fiscal Year 1979-1980	Fiscal Year 1980-1981	Fiscal Year 1981-82	Fiscal Year 1982-83
Police Salaries	\$37,313,176	\$40,899,754	\$47,542,920	\$52,000,534	\$55,627,246
Civilian Salaries	8,198,308	8,376,664	9,779,587	11,046,072	12,462,740
Total Salaries	45,511,484	49,276,418	57,322,507	63,046,556	68,089,986
Fringe Benefits	31,968,748	41,466,053	41,560,402	54,483,560	57,742,275
Total Labor Costs	77,480,232	90,742,471	98,882,909	117,530,116	125,832,261
Contractual Services and Current Expenses	762,595	781,917	1,176,717	3,217,906	1,893,321
Equipment and Supplies	1,717,402	1,951,942	2,325,048	1,768,232	7,067,299
Services of Other Departments	2,363,463	2,392,973	2,751,967	3,078,345	4,328,921
Special Programs	287,134	765,701	377,925	712,837	898,495
TOTAL	\$82,610,826	\$96,635,004	\$105,514,566	\$126,307,436	\$140,020,297

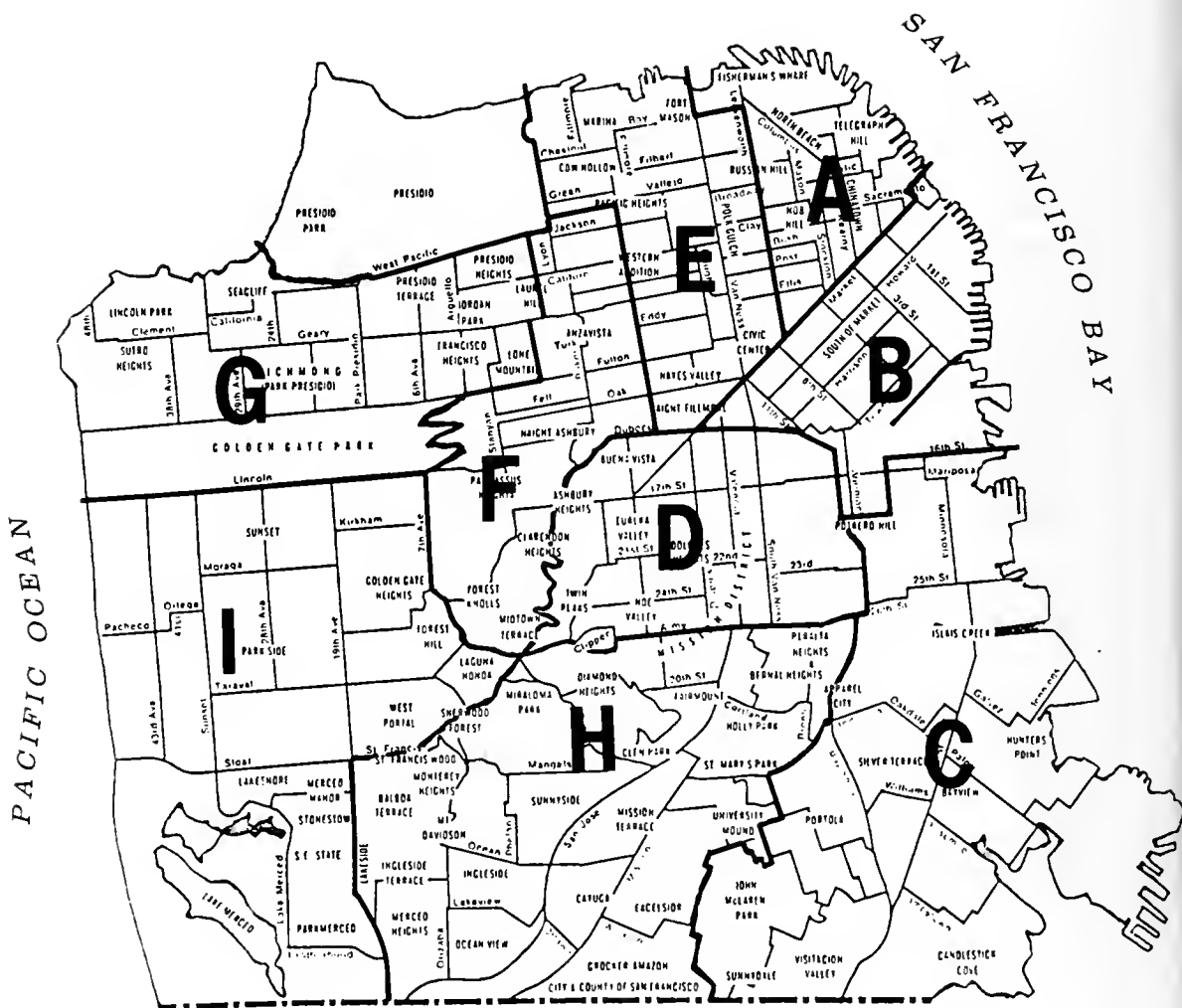
WORK OUTPUT

	Fiscal Year 1980-81	Fiscal Year 1981-82	% Change	Fiscal Year 1982-83	% Change
Criminal Incidents Reported	120,175	122,581	+ 2.9%	116,124	- 5.3%
Traffic Accidents Reported	17,128	16,870	- 1.5%	14,462	- 14.3%
Arrests Made	77,347	94,789	+ 22.6%	91,549	- 3.4%
Criminal Incidents Cleared	37,429	45,465	+ 21.5%	42,054	- 7.5%
Value of Property Recovered	\$10,177,131	\$8,145,216	- 20.0%	\$7,941,039	- 2.5%

THE YEAR'S HIGHLIGHTS

July 31, 1982	Lieutenants' examination; first since 1972, given by Consent Decree Division
August 8, 1982	Department reorganization; responsibilities of Commanders in Field Operations Bureau redefined; Internal Operations Bureau created; Hit and Run Detail transferred to Investigations Bureau, as reflected in accompanying Table of Organization
November 2, 1982	City elections; Charter amended to establish Office of Citizen Complaints
November 8, 1982	154th Academy Class sworn in; strength of Department brought to Court mandated level of 1,971 officers
January 18, 1983	Largest drug raid in Department history; undercover "S" Squad inspectors confiscate 41.9 lbs of 96% pure cocaine during arrest. Street value estimated at \$6,000,000.
February 4-5, 1983	Queen Elizabeth of England and President Reagan visit San Francisco; protection provided by San Francisco Police Department without incident
April 21, 1983	San Francisco chosen as site for 1984 Democratic National Convention; plans for policing the event begun the next day.

STATISTICAL DATA



MAP OF SAN FRANCISCO POLICE DISTRICTS AND NEIGHBORHOODS

- A - CENTRAL
- B - SOUTHERN
- C - POTRERO
- D - MISSION
- E - NORTHERN
- F - PARK
- G - RICHMOND
- H - INGLESIDE
- I - TARAUAL

TABLE 1**1982-83 REPORTED OFFENSES BY DISTRICT**

PART I CRIMES	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	UNK
MURDER, NON-NEG MANSLAUGHTER	11	12	12	17	20	7	10	6	1	1
NEG-MANSLAUGHTER	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
RAPE	82	51	66	70	88	40	42	48	15	72
ROBBERY	907	613	605	788	1637	573	250	619	231	272
AGGRAVATED ASSAULT	624	371	400	567	698	302	115	415	125	150
BURGLARY	2020	1050	1076	1678	2369	1091	787	1408	763	209
LARCENY	7494	4826	1899	4105	6167	2636	2376	2788	1905	3305
AUTO THEFT	719	765	744	994	910	511	286	788	325	392
TOTAL PART I CRIMES	11857	7688	4802	8129	11889	5180	3868	6072	3365	4401

PART II CRIMES

OTHER ASSAULTS	1078	620	790	1109	1169	533	329	720	392	201
FORGERY, COUNTERFEITING	302	153	44	108	171	50	49	63	64	82
WORTHLESS CHECKS	256	169	77	186	191	71	60	108	79	77
EMBEZZLEMENT	83	48	17	33	45	8	9	12	10	9
RECEIVING STOLEN PROPERTY	206	97	43	121	186	73	13	43	13	27
WEAPONS, CARRYING	539	178	148	348	415	131	35	134	69	58
SEX OFFENSES (EX RAPE & PROS)	64	48	71	100	126	66	79	92	67	69
OFFENSES AGAINST FAMILY & CHILD	54	29	144	136	89	60	26	120	56	48
MALICIOUS MISCHIEF	828	506	672	992	1059	531	528	933	638	310
OTHER MISCELLANEOUS	7412	2799	1935	4003	5610	1668	1413	1763	1042	1115
TOTAL PART II CRIMES	10822	4647	3941	7136	9061	3931	2541	3988	2430	1996
GRAND TOTAL	22679	12335	8743	15265	20950	8351	6407	10060	5795	6397

TABLE 2

FIVE YEAR COMPARISON OF PERSONS ARRESTED (DETAINED)

PART I ARRESTS	1978	1979	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83
MURDER, NON-NEG MANSLAUGHTER	85	93	120	229	150
NEG-MANSLAUGHTER	24	14	14	6	16
RAPE	179	176	171	163	117
ROBBERY	1219	1285	1436	1448	1390
AGGRAVATED ASSAULT	1593	1768	2184	1976	1710
BURGLARY	1698	1810	2164	2231	2090
LARCENY	5427	4280	4117	5032	5394
AUTO THEFT	834	743	859	863	781
TOTAL PART I ARRESTS	11059	10189	11085	11948	11648

PART II ARRESTS

OTHER ASSAULTS	1920	1942	2309	2624	2598
ARSON			69	70	40
FORGERY & COUNTERFEITING	122	117	360	345	372
FRAUD & EMBEZZLEMENT	59	71	518	612	781
RECEIVING STOLEN PROPERTY	1123	1280	1238	1462	1233
WEAPONS, CARRYING	1551	1473	879	917	859
PROSTITUTION	1900	1778	1382	1792	1678
OTHER SEX OFFENSES	299	372	742	753	709
NARCOTICS	3262	3524	5467	7984	7335
GAMBLING	260	405	165	122	138
OFFENSES AGAINST FAMILY & CHILD	39	57	67	118	145
MALICIOUS MISCHIEF	1269	1562	1124	1170	1122
LIQUOR LAWS	174	225	453	570	393
DISORDERLY CONDUCT	2660	1881	1746	2780	1880
DRUNK	16007	16167	18923	22189	20911
DRUNK DRIVERS	1029	1039	1780	1989	1966
DRUNK IN AUTO	270	274	167	161	150
OTHER TRAFFIC	7703	6905	6896	6194	10501
OTHER MISCELLANEOUS	6404	4625	15485	21387	19249
FOR OTHER JURISDICTIONS	1565	1730	2722	1799	724
BENCH WARRENTS - NON TRAFFIC	3816	3909	3790	7803	7117
TOTAL PART II ARRESTS	51432	50317	68282	82841	79901

GRAND TOTAL	62481	60486	77347	94789	93549
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TABLE 3

FIVE YEAR COMPARISON OF CRIME

PART I CRIMES	1978	1979	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83
MURDER, NON-NEG MANSLAUGHTER	119	112	128	128	95
NEG-MANSLAUGHTER	1	0	2	0	0
RAPE, FORCIBLE & ASSAULT TO	583	664	743	610	568
ROBBERY	6508	6694	7861	7334	6475
AGGRAVATED ASSAULT	3300	3571	4254	3736	3739
BURGLARY	18030	17255	18181	15775	12418
LARCENY	32876	33943	34161	35139	37335
AUTO THEFT	8944	8506	7214	6563	6227
TOTAL PART I CRIMES	70361	70745	72544	69285	66857

PART II CRIMES					
OTHER ASSAULTS	5804	6658	6862	6775	6920
ARSON	542	558	435	370	342
FORGERY & COUNTERFEITING	860	1087	1295	1321	1086
FRAUD & EMBEZZLEMENT	1300	1111	1736	1611	1537
RECEIVING STOLEN PROPERTY	612	640	803	868	820
WEAPONS, CARRYING	1705	1714	2216	2283	2048
PROSTITUTION	1796	1648	1443	1944	1756
SEX OFFENSES (EX RAPE & PROS)	561	619	713	710	750
NARCOTICS	2054	2261	3641	5417	5320
GAMBLING	36	40	65	55	82
OFFENSES AGAINST FAMILY & CHILD	387	415	333	398	515
MALICIOUS MISCHIEF	7110	8271	8764	7285	6985
LIQUOR LAWS	92	135	210	368	277
DISORDERLY CONDUCT	7624	7041	7751	8414	8066
JUVENILE OFFENSES	1342	1269	1059	1056	973
OTHER MUNICIPAL OFFENSES	2336	1728	2099	5944	3676
MISCELLANEOUS	6836	6844	8206	8477	8114
TOTAL PART II CRIMES	40997	42029	47631	53296	49267

GRAND TOTAL	111358	112774	120175	122581	116124
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TABLE 4

FIVE YEAR COMPARISON OF JUVENILE ARRESTS

PART I ARRESTS	1978	1979	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83
MURDER, NON-NEG MANSLAUGHTER	8	2	12	20	4
NEG-MANSLAUGHTER	0	0	0	0	1
RAPE	13	22	7	16	13
ROBBERY	339	312	329	267	352
AGGRAVATED ASSAULT	197	233	209	193	157
BURGLARY	680	667	563	510	439
LARCENY	1541	1242	853	988	1021
AUTO THEFT	436	354	221	158	150
TOTAL PART I ARRESTS	3214	2832	2194	2152	2137

PART II ARRESTS	1978	1979	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83
OTHER ASSAULTS	291	265	261	284	284
ARSON	23	3	12	16	4
FORGERY & COUNTERFEITING			19	11	9
FRAUD & EMBEZZLEMENT			22	25	18
RECEIVING STOLEN PROPERTY			153	149	107
WEAPONS, CARRYING	139	182	86	113	92
PROSTITUTION			36	30	10
OTHER SEX OFFENSES	10	10	92	77	62
NARCOTICS	192	209	289	377	330
GAMBLING			10	2	6
OFFENSES AGAINST FAMILY & CHILD			1	0	3
MALICIOUS MISCHIEF	400	514	276	212	211
LIQUOR LAWS	102	107	153	161	135
DISORDERLY CONDUCT	118	117	103	114	70
DRUNK			67	79	51
DRUNK DRIVERS	5	4	4	1	0
DRUNK IN AUTO			0	0	0
OTHER TRAFFIC			57	146	70
OTHER MISCELLANEOUS	4927	4527	1861	1659	1219
FOR OTHER JURISDICTIONS			5	9	7
BENCH WARRENTS - NON TRAFFIC			1	1	1
TOTAL PART II ARRESTS	6207	5938	3524	3466	2689

GRAND TOTAL	9421	8770	5702	5618	4826
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SELECTED PRODUCTIVITY MEASUREMENTS

Unit Objective	1982-1983 Performance	1981-1982 Performance
Field Operations Bureau		
District Stations		
To reduce the number of stacked runs on the 0000-0800 watch in the Central District to an average of 2.5 per watch	1.3	2.5
To reduce on-street crime in the Richmond District by 3%	620 (-23%)	808
To increase the number of bookings by officers on the 0000-0800 watch in the Southern District to an average of 9.5 per month	10.1	9.2
To maintain the number of reports written by officers of the 1600-2400 watch in the Potrero District at an average of 10 per month	10.1	10
To increase the number of moving citations written by officers on the 0800-1600 watch in the Mission district to an average of 4 per month	4.4	2.9
To achieve a travel time of 2 minutes for the best 50% of "A" priority calls on the 0000-0800 watch in the Taraval district	2	2.5
Tactical Division		
To reduce on-street crimes in target area B by 5%	1,517 (-3%)	1,562
Traffic Division		
To reduce injury accidents by 5%	5,491 (-6.9%)	5,895
To resolve 90% of noise ordinance complaints	93%	94%

Unit Objective	1982-1983 Performance	1981-1982 Performance
Investigations Bureau		
Criminal Investigations Division		
To clear 71% of assigned Homicide cases	60%	68%
To clear 47% of assigned Robbery cases	59%	53%
To clear 46% of assigned Sex Crimes cases	51%	46%
To clear 70% of assigned Auto Theft cases	73%	75%
To clear 70% of assigned Burglary cases	66%	80%
To clear 71% of assigned Fraud cases	77%	72%
To clear 75% of assigned Fencing cases	74%	85%
Vice Crimes Division		
To decrease the number of prostitution complaints to 157	132	164
Juvenile Division		
To clear 70% of assigned juvenile street robbery cases	66%	69%
"S" Squad		
To effect 800 arrests through undercover police presence	1,574	1,182
Support Services Bureau		
Communications Division		
To reduce the number of complaints against dispatchers to 12 per year	12	30
Criminalistics Division		
To maintain a 10% latent fingerprint identification rate	13.9	15%
Criminal Information Division		
To hold the average end-of-the-month backlog of unprocessed incident reports to no more than 250	62.5	113

Unit Objective	1982-1983 Performance	1981-1982 Performance
Fleet Management		
To limit four-wheeled vehicle "down time" to 10%	8%	9%
Administration Bureau		
Personnel & Training Division		
To remediate 100% of all observed deficiencies in recruits by the end of the Academy cycle	86%	86%
To maintain the percentage of Department strength on Disability Leave at no more than 3.5	3.1%	2.9%
Planning & Research Division		
To prepare 2,200 crime and other statistical analyses	1,881	2,252
Consent Decree Division		
To train 1,300 women and minorities for entry level employment	2,938	1,235
Units Reporting to the Chief		
Intelligence Division		
To clear 70% of assigned gang-related assault cases	78%	74%
Community Services Division		
To provide 48,252 individual escorts to insure older peoples' safety	66,508	48,252



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SAN FRANCISCO POLICE DEPARTMENT

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ANNUAL REPORT



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EDITOR: JIM MAAS
CHIEF'S OFFICE
ART DIRECTOR: PAUL MURILLO
PLANNING & RESEARCH

Front Cover: An onion skin tracing of an enlarged photograph (left) of a latent fingerprint and the graphics overlay (right) used by the department's Fingerprint Computer to identify suspects.

POLICE COMMISSION MESSAGE

Honorable Dianne Feinstein
Mayor
City Hall
San Francisco, CA 94102

Dear Honorable Dianne Feinstein:

The Commission forwards to your office, in compliance with Charter Section 3.500, the 1983-84 San Francisco Police Department Annual Report.

The Commission has participated in 31 administrative hearings resulting in 13 terminations, 13 suspensions, and 5 charges not sustained. This is in addition to the weekly administrative calendar (239 hours), preparation and review of complaints (approximately 10 hours weekly), and Executive Sessions (18 meetings) regarding issues with the San Francisco Police Officers Association, legal matters and personnel. This has resulted in 49 overall Administrative Hearings and 4 Special Sessions regarding the continued oversight functions of the Police Commission.

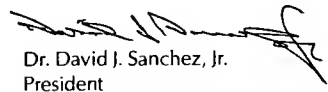
During the year 1983-84, the Commission has initiated selected perimeters of review on the overall operations of the Office of Civilian Complaints, including the formulation of a Commission Subcommittee to provide additional oversight. Although the system as presently operated is generating partial compliance, the Commission envisions structural changes both in staffing and resources to insure full implementation of this unit.

The Commission is pleased the Department has continued its training efforts, particularly in crowd control and other selected areas of law enforcement to maintain the overall readiness of our San Francisco Police Services. The Department's leadership and coordination pertaining to the security of the Democratic Convention is directly related to the additional training and staff readiness.

The Police Commission will continue to address the issue of administrative supervision and leadership within the daily operations of the San Francisco Police Department. With the permanent appointment of 49 lieutenants, the first since 1972, we feel significant outcome in these areas will result in increasing the performance and supervision of the San Francisco Police Department.

The Commission will maximize our efforts to insure overall accountability of policies and procedures during the coming year.

Respectfully,



Dr. David J. Sanchez, Jr.
President
THE POLICE COMMISSION



THE POLICE COMMISSION:
(LEFT TO RIGHT) BURL TOLER,
THOMAS HSIEH, DR. DAVID
SANCHEZ, JR., JO DALY AND
ALFRED NELDER.

CHIEF'S MESSAGE

The crime statistics listed in the last section of this Annual Report indicate that the tide has turned and that we are beginning to win the battle against nearly every major category of crime in our City.

There are many explanations for the turn-around. The most obvious is that not only are there record numbers of officers on patrol, but also that the quality of the training they receive is unsurpassed. Another less obvious explanation has to do with the performance of civilians, such as Records Division clerical staff and Communications Dispatchers, working around the clock to provide police officers the information they need to protect the community. There is also a set of external factors that affect crime rates positively (e.g. unemployment rates, housing availability, age characteristics of the population, Court probation and sentencing policies) over which our department has little control. Still another explanation centers around the sophisticated new tools with which our officers are equipped. These tools, and the way they are used, are the focal points of this Annual Report.

San Franciscans have invested more than \$5,000,000 in the last three years alone to acquire the absolutely best state-of-the-art computerized technology. Through the recounting of the events surrounding the commission of a crime, beginning with the precise minute it was reported to us, and ending with our apprehension of the suspect, we hope to give citizens a clear picture of how we are using their dollars to make San Francisco a safer city.

The account of the crime and the investigation you are about to read is factual, with the exception that, in a very few instances, some technical data have been changed, but only to make for ease of understanding. Also names, places and numbers that could be used to identify victims or suspects, or harm the chances of a successful prosecution, have been altered. If the names used happen to be those of people you know, it is coincidental.



Cornelius P. Murphy
CHIEF OF POLICE



Picture in your mind for a minute that you are walking along a San Francisco street late one evening and you observe a woman sitting in a car, sobbing hysterically. As you offer her your assistance, you learn that she was unable to report that she was the victim of a sexual assault by a masked man in her car about an hour ago, and that she was unable to use a nearby pay telephone to report the attack because her purse had been taken from her. You tell her you'll place the call for her, but who do you phone?... Central Emergency Hospital? the Police? and which unit? the nearest district station? the Sex Crimes Section?

You look for a phone number in the phone book, locate Sex Crimes, and place the call. You get no answer because the office is closed. Frustrated, you phone information, and the operator gives you the Police Department non-emergency number (553-0123). The third call finally connects you with a Police telephone operator, and 20 minutes later a patrol car rolls up, and the officers take the victim to the Sexual Trauma Center. As they complete their incident report, the officers instruct her to bring her car to the Hall of Justice the next day.

At the Hall, Field Evidence Technicians discover two smudged fingerprints on the door post of the car. Because the suspect was masked, mug shot photos are of no use, and because there is no way of matching his fingerprints with one of the almost 300,000 sets on file, short of a massive manual search, the investigation is later set aside as unsolved.

That scenario illustrates three major problems that have made it difficult for us to provide timely police services: reporting time, response time, and fingerprint identification. Had the victim reported the attack as soon as she saw a phone, had the Good Samaritan known whom to call, and had the patrol car responded within two or three minutes of his call, the chances of apprehending a suspect would have dramatically increased. Or had a technician made a "hit," an exact correspondence between the latent prints on the door post and those in our files, an arrest warrant might have been issued within a matter of hours.

Four years ago, the technology to collapse reporting time, response time, and identification time was just one of many items on our "wish list." Today, the technology is in place. The following scenario shows how it works.

"A WEEK OUT OF THE ACADEMY...A DAY OUT OF JAIL"

Elaine Hall's financial counseling business occupies a small office on the 7th floor of the 290 Geary Building, a post-1906 office structure near Union Square in downtown San Francisco. Saturday, January 28th, 1984 started out no differently for her than any other Saturday; she entered the lobby shortly after a quarter to eight and casually greeted A.R. Munson, the building manager, with her usual "Good morning, Al." But Munson didn't return the greeting; instead he told Ms. Hall, "You better not go up there. Your place has been broken into. Better not touch anything until the police get here." As Ms. Hall recalled it, she was in a state of shock as she got off the elevator and saw glass from the broken office door scattered all over the carpet. But most of what she recalls is her frantic hunt for her own income tax schedules that she was working on the previous evening. She had sufficient presence of mind, however, to remember the 5' 10", 30-35 year old white male with brown hair she had observed loitering around the building just a week earlier when other offices in the building had been burglarized.

For A.R. Munson, it was a different kind of shock because he had not one but, as it turned out, 29 ransacked offices from the fourth to eighth floors to deal with. He remembers the excited phone call from his security guard who had come on duty at 7:30, arriving at the building a few minutes later, and finding a scene that resembled, as he put it, "a national disaster area. Fire hoses were on the ground like spaghetti. They used the spigots...the nozzles...to break the doors...I don't know why. Glass was everywhere, they ate food from the offices, they drank booze from one office in

somebody else's office. They climbed through one door. They go over the transome. I just don't understand. Why do people do things like that? Anyway, I didn't waste no more time looking around after seeing Missus Hall's place. I phoned the police...9-1-1 I think it was."

9-1-1 was designed specifically to reduce reporting time problems like the one described in the prologue. Funds to develop the system and purchase the equipment were derived from a surcharge on telephone bills; no City funds were used. Planning began in 1980; the system became operative in June, 1982.

The 9-1-1 system instantly linked Munson with a communications operator in the Hall of Justice. No charge was made to his phone, and if he had had to use a pay phone, he would not have needed a coin to make the call. The communications operator received the call, recorded the request for service, and by a push of a button, routed the call to a Police communications dispatcher. (Had the caller reported a different emergency, the operator could have routed the call directly to Emergency Medical Services, Fire Department, Highway Patrol, or other emergency service dispatchers.)

While Munson was talking, 9-1-1 equipment was printing out a permanent record of the call, showing when and from what phone he made the call, and, then, when it was completed, the time it was routed to a dispatcher. In this incident, the replica printed below

788-9700 08 07:38:14 07:38:16 07:39:24 12

shows that a call from 788-9700 was received on trunk line 12 (the right hand figure at 7:38 AM and 14 seconds. Two seconds later, the operator at phone position 08 (second figure from the left), Albert O'Keefe, was on the line with the caller, and at 7:39 AM and 24 seconds, he had ended the call.

Even as Munson was requesting police help, Operator O'Keefe was activating the Computer Assisted Dispatch System (CAD). CAD is a sophisticated system which electronically matches request for police services with the resources to meet the requests. The system, which went into operation in September, 1983, cost San Franciscans more than \$3,000,000, but with the information organized by the computer Communications Dispatchers are able to make decisions far faster and with less chance for error than they did using the old system of transporting handwritten complaint cards down a belt from telephone operator to communications dispatcher. The result has been a marked decrease in police response time.

O'Keefe's first action was to orally confirm Munson's phone number and address. Having done this, he depressed a key on the keyboard of his computer console, which not only automatically displayed the address and phone number, but also a format which required him to gather and enter further information: Radio code, priority, reportee's name, source of the request (9-1-1), and the text of the request. Here is what his video screen looked like just before he transferred the request for service to a Communications Dispatcher by depressing another key.

The report that Munson's call triggered is reproduced here on a test screen; originally it appeared in a corner of a large (18" by 14") screen in front of each communications dispatcher. It was recalled to the test screen by a simple inquiry, QCH, (bottom line) using the complaint number, 402080739A (top line).



The inquiry says that at 7:40:00 (only 36 seconds after the call was terminated) the complaint (request for service) that Operator O'Keefe (CX08) had taken had been relayed to a dispatcher. The message (comments) was that he had given a "B" priority (since a crime was not in progress) to a request to meet a citizen (909) about a burglary (459) at 290 Geary Street. At 7:43:54, Dispatcher Sue Hart (DIS3) put the call out over the air and dispatched the 3 Adam 5 car (3A5, [Patrol Division, Central Station, Sector 5]) to the scene. At 7:50:48, well within acceptable limits for a "B" priority run, 3 Adam 5 reported it had arrived at the scene (10-97). At 7:53:12, 3 Adam 5 reported, by portable (PIC) radio over Supervisory Channel 2 (SUP2) that it was continuing on its present assignment but had moved its location (10-98), and 18 seconds later it gave its new location to SUP 2 on a 10-97 call. 3A5 notified dispatcher Tony Hardley (DIS3) that it had completed its assignment and was back in service (10-8) at 14:56:03, a little more than seven hours later. The notation DI:HAN means simply that the dispatch was handled, in this case with a series of incident reports.

The next illustration is a photograph of a screen similar to the one in front of Dispatcher Hart at 7:40:00 on January 28th. The actual screen cannot be reproduced here for technical and security reasons. Nevertheless, the facsimile shows the kind of information on which she based her decision to dispatch 3 Adam 5 to 290 Geary St.



The top left quadrant of the screen is a dispatcher's work area on which CAD information (checks on vehicle registrations, outstanding warrant checks, and other data similar to the history of the run shown on the preceding page) can be called up. The lower right quadrant lists the calls for service queued and waiting for assignment. In this instance, the first line shows that there was an "A" priority call that had been waiting for 1 minute on a 211 (robbery) at #1 Grant. In the 290 Geary incident, the information from 9-1-1 would first have appeared in this space.

The upper right quadrant first lists all of the patrol cars in service at any given moment on one dispatch channel, and it then shows each car's assignment, location, and number of minutes on the assignment. For example, the screen shows that the 3 Boy 3 car has been on a C priority 459 run for 31 minutes at 1182 Market St.

When cars were available for dispatch, Hart called the information from O'Keefe to the lower left quadrant. Instantly, CAD displayed the complaint (request for service) and the call signs for three cars which, based on their current assignment and location, could provide the quickest service. In the 290 Geary case, 3 Adam 5 was the best

choice since it was just coming 10-8 (in service) from Central Station at the start of its watch (tour of duty), and Hart dispatched it over the air.

For the officers who arrived at the scene, Dennis Meixner, a 13-year veteran, and Anthony Hartzler, a recruit officer less than a week out of the Police Academy, the call for service appeared to be just another 459. 459's are runs that many officers find unattractive because the work is usually routine and because there is so little they can do other than lending a sympathetic ear and writing an incident report. The run to 290 Geary, as it turned out, was far from routine since there were more than two dozen victims to take statements from and, when the final tally was made, 29 reports to write. "No cop likes doing paperwork," Meixner said, "so when it hit us that we had to write a report for each office, it blew our minds. But you gotta do 'em, so we rolled up our sleeves and started in. It took us almost all day, I think. I'll say this: it was a helluva lesson for a recruit!"

By the time they had started writing up the report of the second break-in, Meixner had seen enough of a pattern to warrant calling Operations Center to request a Crime Scene Investigator. At 9:30 AM on-call Officer Larry Dubour, seven years in the Crime Lab and 12 more years before that in the Patrol Division, responded. His responsibility was to develop any physical evidence that could be used in a subsequent prosecution.

Three offices into the eighth floor "mess," Dubour discovered a set of fingerprints in a place that told him that they belonged to a possible suspect who was not wearing gloves. He deduced that the prints were a suspect's from the fact that when an expanded metal screen that had been bolted to the door behind the glass panel to foil burglars failed to yield to the fire hose nozzle, the suspect had broken the transom and hoisted himself over the top into the office, leaving behind a set of prints on the sill, an unlikely place for the attorney who occupied the office to have left his fingerprints.

On the frame for the glass in the door of Room 612, Dubour picked up another set of prints. Because the lock was a key operated deadbolt, the suspect was unable to reach in and turn the knob; he climbed through the door, leaving his prints wrapped around both sides of the frame.

Continuing on, Dubour worked each one of the 29 offices, finishing up at 2:30 PM with latent palmprints and fingerprints from 16 more offices. From 290 Geary, he drove to Central Station to get the incident report numbers from Meixner and Hartzler to complete his own paperwork. As Dubour was leaving, Hartzler told him, "Geez, I hope you catch the S.O.B.; he sure put us to a lotta work."

That same Saturday, Inspector Nick Klimenko watched the stream of incident reports that Meixner and Hartzler had written pile up in the Burglary Detail's in-basket with more than passing interest since 290 Geary Street was in the geographical area for which he had investigative responsibility. In reading the report of the break-in at Elaine Hall's office, Klimenko noted her description of the man who had been seen loitering around the building the previous week. When he got back to his desk the following Tuesday, Klimenko phoned her, but she had nothing more to add to her original statement to Officers Meixner and Hartzler. In one of their reports, the officers had noted that A.R. Munson would provide the name of a suspect, after he went through his files. When contacted by Klimenko, Munson gave him the name of Paul Harper, a man whom he recalled as being similar in appearance to the loiterer Ms. Hall had seen, and whom he knew had broken into offices in the 290 Geary building four and a half years earlier. Klimenko ran Harper's name on a CABLE computer terminal and quickly discovered that he had a San Francisco "rap sheet" (criminal history record).

At this point in the drama, Klimenko and Dubour are on stage at the same time. Klimenko gave Dubour the name and SF# (the rap sheet file number) of Paul Harper and waited for the results. Klimenko had followed enough leads in his 18 years of police work to know not to get his hopes up too soon. And, predictably, when Dubour had completed his manual comparison between the prints in Harper's file and those he had lifted from 290 Geary Street, there was no match and no way to link him to the break-ins. "That was it as far as I was concerned," Klimenko said. "There wasn't much else I could do." For all intents and purposes, about the only choice he had was to recommend to his Lieutenant placing his case in the inactive file. And there wasn't much more that Dubour could do either, short of a massive, manual search of the 200,000 sets of ten fingerprints in the Department's files.

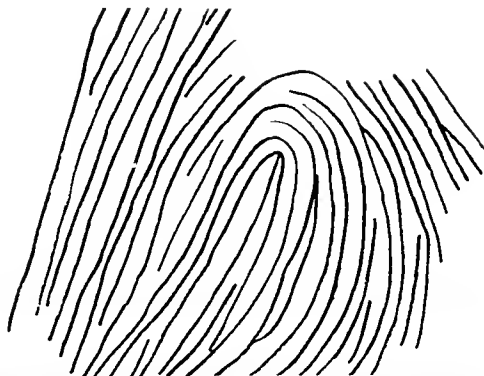
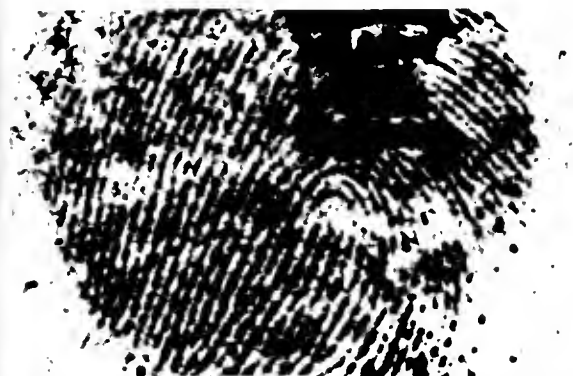
But the case wasn't over because the Department's Automatic Fingerprint Identification System (AFIS) was just coming on-line. AFIS, commonly known as the Fingerprint Computer, had been on Inspector Ken Moses', who heads the Crime Scene Investigation unit, "wish list" for several years. Ken knew, from years of poring over fingerprints, how time-consuming and usually fruitless it was searching the files for a "hit," a correspondence between prints on file and latent prints from crime scenes. He also knew that the technology to eliminate the problem and to solve more crime was available, but the funds to obtain the equipment were not available.

Finally, in December, 1982, the City appropriated \$2,000,000 to design, develop, and acquire a computerized fingerprint search system. By October, 1983, the system was in place and ready to receive the first data, and technicians began the huge task of transferring all of the fingerprints on file into a computer-compatible format (palm prints were to be entered later), and by late February, 1984, the system was ready.

Remembering Officer Hartzler's comments and his own work at 290 Geary, and knowing he'd have his first opportunity to use the computer, Larry Dubour began development of the latent print (the left ring finger's, as it turned out) from the door of Room 612 on February 28th.

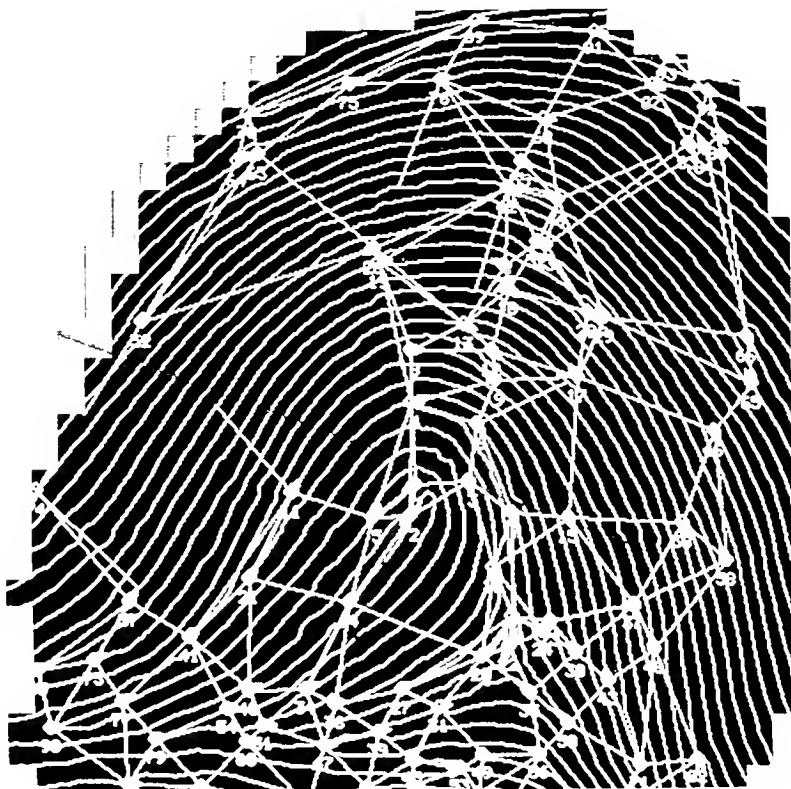
Using the equipment at the Crime Scene Investigation Unit office on the fifth floor of the Hall of Justice, he photographed the latent print and produced a five-power enlargement (left picture below), from which he manually made an onion skin tracing (right picture below), to more clearly pick up the points of identification, or minutiae, as they are called by fingerprint technicians. The minutiae are the points where fingerprint ridges bifurcate, merge or abruptly end; they are like the points on a map of the City where Market Street begins or crosses Van Ness Avenue.

On February 29th, Dubour photographed and reduced the tracing to its original size, identified the minutiae, attached the photo to a card, and ran the card through a "reader" in the Record Room on the fourth floor. The reader makes a permanent, graphic record of all prints fed into it, whether those of a suspect taken at the time of his booking or, as in this case, latent prints from a crime scene. Within 15 seconds, the reader entered the photograph of Dubour's tracing into its data bank and assigned it a file number. Upon his return to his office, Dubour entered the file number into another AFIS component, along with as much identifying information of the subject (sex, hand and finger from which the print was taken, if known, etc.) as he had, and a blow-up of the print instantly appeared on the screen. At that point he had two critical judgments to make: where to locate the core area of the print, through which a horizontal and vertical axis of the finger must pass, and where to align the axes. A mislocation of the core area or a misalignment of these axes by 15 degrees would make the subsequent computer search meaningless.



Through the use of computer graphics, he redefined the ridges so the minutiae were distinct and then superimposed the horizontal and vertical axes. The last entry he made was the "relations," the connectors between the minutiae for which the computer searches, and this too was accomplished by depressing a program key. The final product, as it appeared on the screen just before Dubour depressed another program key, looked like the picture below.

Late in the afternoon of March 1, just before he went off duty, Dubour entered the print into the fingerprint computer. At 8:00 the next morning, March 1st, he turned on the output side of the computer, and it told him the search was complete. Another program entry started a printer that typed out a "respondents list" of 10 possible suspects by SF#, the first of which had an asterisk in front of it, indicating a very probable suspect. Excitedly, DuBour went back down to the Records Room and began pulling the files, beginning with the one with the



asterisk. He got no further than the first one; the computer had scored a "hit," a match between the latent print from 290 Geary and the print in the file belonging to a man by the name of Melvin Greene.

If he was excited with the first "hit," Dubour could barely contain himself when he went through the same process with the prints lifted from the transom of the eighth floor office. In less than five minutes, the computer completed that search; those prints too belonged to Melvin Greene. By 8:45, he was on the phone with Inspector Klimenko. "Hey, Nick," he shouted, "We got the S.O.B. from 290 Geary!"

The first thing that Klimenko did was to run Greene's name and SF# on the CABLE computer to call up his "rap sheet." It came as no great surprise to Nick that Greene had an extensive record of felonies in San Francisco, including auto theft, burglary, and battery on a police officer. A little more surprising was his FBI record that listed arrests in Illinois (assault with a deadly weapon, kidnapping, armed robbery), Rhode Island (burglary, tampering with a witness), and, most recently, New Mexico (grand theft) from where he had escaped the State Penitentiary.

Armed with the fingerprints, the rap sheets, and his own investigative notes, Klimenko went to the District Attorney who agreed that there was enough evidence to justify filing a complaint and requesting a warrant. On March 2, 1984, the Court issued a warrant for the arrest of Melvin Greene, but Klimenko's attempt to serve the warrant by going to the address where Greene formerly picked up his welfare checks was fruitless; Greene had skipped.

An interesting sidelight on the drama is that Greene was arrested in San Francisco as recently as January 5th for drug possession and resisting arrest under the name of Timothy Cannon. After Cannon was booked

and fingerprinted, his identity as Melvin Greene was established, and a warrant search determined that he was wanted not only in New Mexico but in Solano County as well. Shortly after the San Francisco charges were dropped on January 9th, Greene, along with the New Mexico warrant, was transferred to the custody of the Solano County sheriff. On January 17th, Inspector Bill Smith of the Fugitive Detail notified New Mexico that Greene was in custody in the Solano County Jail. For one of a number of possible reasons, such as New Mexico not wanting to go the expense of extradition, Solano County O.R'ed (released on his own recognizance) Greene on the morning of January 27, 1984. Had he been held for extradition, 290 Geary might not have been burglarized. As it was, Greene had only been a day out of jail when he went to work with the fire hose nozzles.

EPILOGUE

It would simply be wishful thinking to expect that the computers you have just read about have won the battle against crime, and that if a criminal leaves a fingerprint behind at the scene of his crime, he's as good as arrested. The fact is, however, that Melvin Greene is still at large. The fact is that patrol cars cannot always be dispatched as quickly as all of us would like. And the fact is that our files contain only the fingerprints of persons with criminal history records in San Francisco. So, despite all the modern resources we are able to marshal, the war is far from over. To illustrate: there were 2,072 burglary arrests in San Francisco during the year ending on June 30, 1984; in that same period, 10,740 burglaries were reported.

The best hope still lies not so much in computers but in people...people like Albert O'Keefe who extract needed information from excited callers, Sue Hart who

calmly handle the myriad of crackling voices on the radio channels, Dennis Meixner and Anthony Hartzler who slog their way through routine burglary reports nearly every day of the week, Nick Klimenko who knows the ropes of investigations like the back of his own hand, Larry Dubour whose training and experience with crime scene evidence often makes the difference between an unsolved crime and a successful prosecution, and Ken Moses who stuck with his dream of acquiring the most up-to-date tools to do his job. Without them, 9-1-1, CAD, and AFIS would simply be high-cost, low-yield gadgets.

By shining the spotlight only on the actors in the drama you have just read, it is all too easy to overlook the contribution of each of the more than 2,500 officers and civilians in the department who have the will and the skill to perform their own jobs as effectively as those whose names were mentioned in the scenario. Each one is a part of the team of professionals who chose police work as a career in order to make San Francisco a safer community.

OPERATING BUDGET & WORK OUTPUT

BUDGET

	Fiscal Year 1979-1980	Fiscal Year 1980-1981	Fiscal Year 1981-1982	Fiscal Year 1982-1983	Fiscal Year 1983-1984
Police Salaries	\$40,899,754	\$47,542,920	\$52,000,534	\$55,627,246	\$64,763,847
Civilian Salaries	8,376,664	9,779,587	11,046,072	12,462,740	13,518,597
Total Salaries	49,276,418	57,322,507	63,046,556	68,089,986	78,282,444
Fringe Benefits	41,466,053	41,560,402	54,483,560	57,742,275	65,372,961
Total Labor Costs	90,742,471	98,882,909	117,530,116	125,832,261	143,655,375
Contractual Services and Current Expenses	781,917	1,176,717	3,217,906	1,893,321	4,833,025
Equipment and Supplies	1,951,942	2,325,048	1,768,232	7,067,299	4,290,396
Services of Other Departments	2,392,973	2,751,967	3,078,345	4,328,921	1,180,966
Special Programs	765,701	377,925	712,837	898,495	1,473,867
TOTAL	\$96,635,004	\$105,514,566	\$126,307,436	\$140,020,297	\$155,433,659

WORK OUTPUT

	Fiscal Year 1981-1982	% Change	Fiscal Year 1982-1983	% Change	Fiscal Year 1983-1984	% Change
Criminal Incidents Reported	122,581	+2.9%	116,124	-5.3%	110,331	-5.0%
Traffic Accidents Reported	16,870	-1.5%	14,462	-14.3%	11,416	-21.1%
Arrests Made	94,789	+22.6%	91,549	-3.4%	96,166	+5.0%
Criminal Incidents Cleared	45,465	+21.5%	42,054	-7.5%	44,019	+4.7%
Value of Property Recovered	\$8,145,216	-20.0%	\$7,941,039	-2.5%	\$6,182,362	-22.1%

DEPARTMENTAL MISCELLANY

Our changing department:

In 1977, 85.2% of the 1,671 officers were White males. In 1983, White males accounted for only 66.0% of 1,970 officers. The shift in the sex and ethnic composition of the Department is largely attributable to the Court Order, implemented by the Consent Decree Division. Since 1977, every other category of personnel gained in numbers and percentages, but the most dramatic gains were by Hispanic males from 3.6% in 1977 to 7.4% in 1983, Asian males from 1.1% to 6.0%, and White females from 2.7% to 4.4%.

A new program

designed to help parents locate missing children was launched this year. Called the Childrens Fingerprint Program, it makes available to parents and guardians, on a voluntary basis, fingerprint cards on which police officers and cadets record childrens' fingerprints, and on which the parents fill in identifying information, such as age, sex, height, birthplace, etc. No copies are made; parents retain the original for use in the event that their child is missing.

Nine civilian investigators

were hired by the Office of Citizen Complaints on August 22, 1983. Trained by the Internal Affairs Bureau officers they were to replace, the investigators began their own investigations of complaints of police officer misconduct in mid-October.

Payment of bail

for outstanding traffic warrants by credit card was made possible in early December, 1983. Previously, a person unable to pay by cash or personal check was detained until a third party could do so. Now, a valid Visa or Mastercard can be used to post bail. Not only is the service more convenient for arrestees, it also saves police time in booking.

Eight young men and women,

all between the ages of 18 and 20 and either living or attending a school in San Francisco, became the first members of the Senior Police Cadet corps on January 1, 1984. The program, sponsored by the Police Activities League at no cost to the Department, requires two years of community/law enforcement service and the completion of an 832 P.C. (arrest and firearms training) course. Upon graduation at age 21, these eight cadets and those that follow will have significant advantage over inexperienced applicants for regular police work.

A departmental Substance Abuse Education Committee,

consisting of three health care professionals, a Police Commissioner, and one member each from the department's Training Division and Stress Unit, began administration of a pioneering program that offers police officers with alcohol or other drug abuse problems, a humanistic alternative to termination from the department. The program enables eligible officers, after evaluation by a Diversion and Evaluation Committee, to enter a treatment program at their own expense. The program has won widespread support from the police and health care communities because of its dual emphasis on prevention and the restoration of police officers to productive and satisfying careers. It has already elicited interest from other police departments.

Two Gold Medals of Valor,

the Department's highest form of recognition of outstanding police service, were awarded in 1983-84. The first was to Officer Michael F. Stasko for capturing a suspect who had fired a gun at him, using an elderly woman as a cover, in a crowded supermarket. The other was to Officer Jay R. Dowke who, while off-duty, observed a burning apartment building from his own residence. He entered and reentered the building, and personally led six women and children to safety through smoke and flames. Both officers, in ignoring their own safety, contributed to the tradition of excellence that characterizes the San Francisco Police Department.

Planning for the largest mobilization of officers

in the department's history, policing the Democratic National Convention in Moscone Center in July, 1984, began in mid-1983. Although the security planning process involved more than 32 agencies of government and the private sector, as well as representatives of 27 community groups which planned public demonstrations, the San Francisco Police Department had the major responsibility of policing the Convention. The effort paid off handsomely in that, from a security standpoint, the four-day event came off virtually without a hitch.

Credit for the success belongs equally to the planners and to all the officers who executed the plans; they all worked 12-hour watches during Convention week under often-trying conditions. The July 21st San Francisco Chronicle saluted the performance by naming the department as the "best supporting cast" of the Convention.

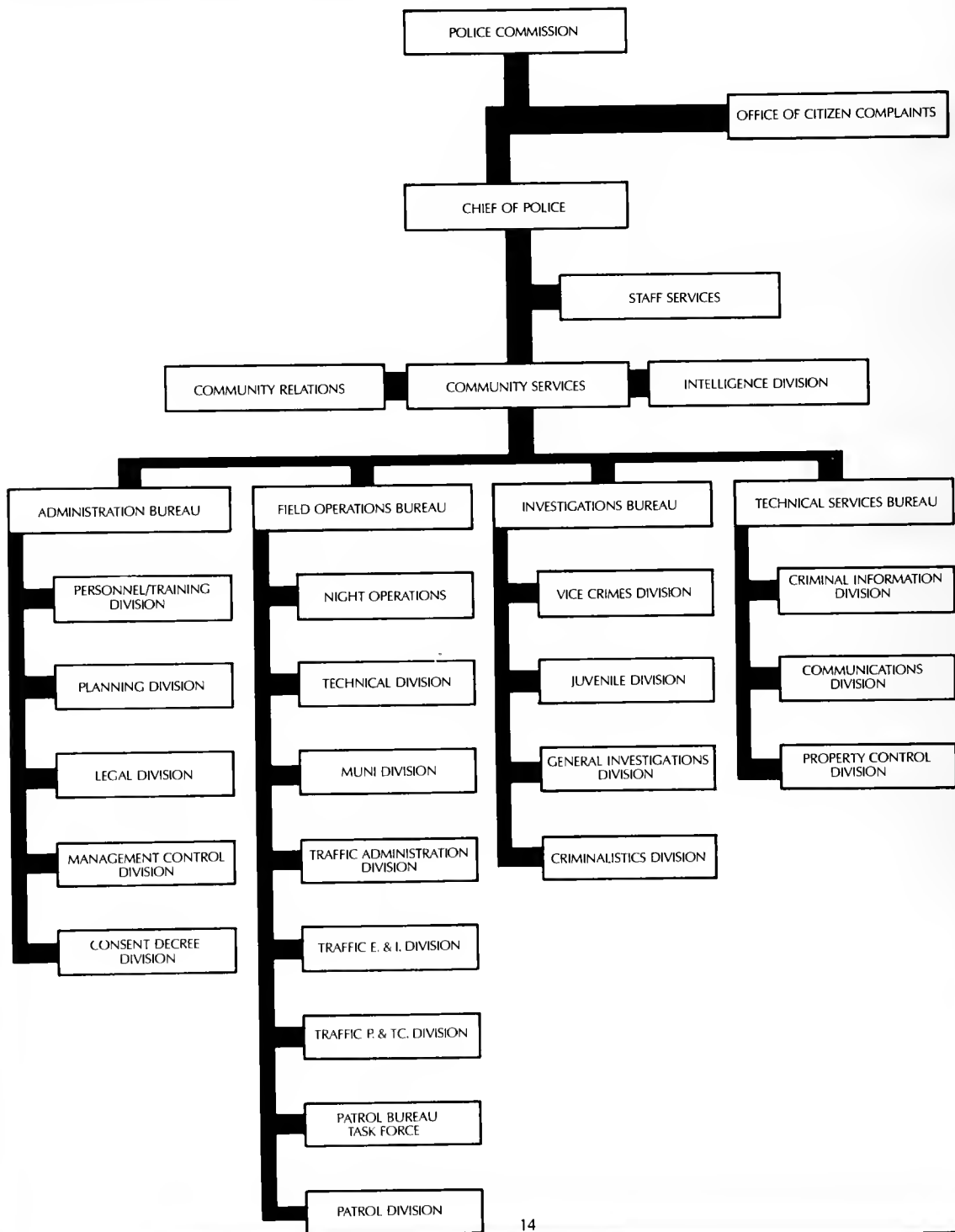
Psychological testing

of sworn officer applicants began in early 1984 in response to amendments to the California Government and Penal Codes. The testing process, carefully researched by department personnel for more than two years, involves three to five hours of psychological testing and screening and a 30-45 minute interview with a psychologist; its purpose is to evaluate each applicant's stability and suitability for police work.

Roll call training

through the use of video tape players and monitors in each district police station, was another innovative program begun this year. Twenty-five 15-minute tapes on a wide range of law enforcement topics were filmed at the Police Academy and added to a library of 125 other tapes obtained from outside agencies. Officers on all watches in all stations now receive up-to-the-minute training without disruption of their regular work assignments.

ORGANIZATION CHART

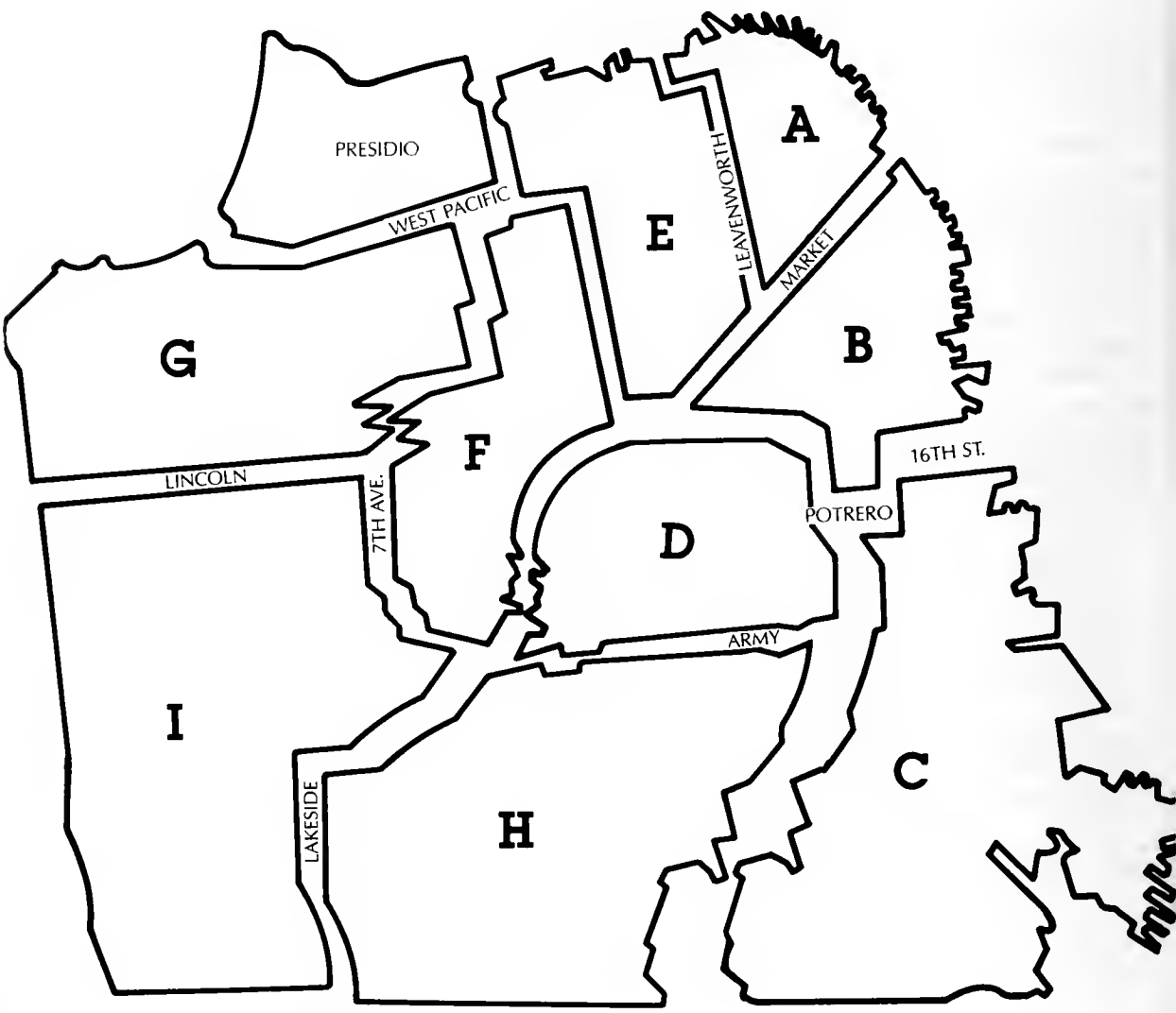


PERSONNEL (ACTUAL, 06/30/84)

	Exempt	Capt.	Lieut.	Sgt.	Inspector/ Ass't. Insp.	Police Officer	TOTAL
Office of the Chief							
Chief's Office Staff	1	0	0	1	2	1	5
Police Commission	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Intelligence	0	1	0	1	13	10	25
Community Services		1	1	1	3	21	27
Staff Services	1	1	1	0	0	1	4
Sub Total	3	3	2	3	18	33	62
Administration Bureau							
Deputy Chief's Office	1	0	0	0	1	0	2
*Personnel & Training	0	2	3	6	16	83	110
Planning & Research	0	0	1	0	2	4	7
Fiscal Section	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Consent Decree	0	0	0	0	2	0	2
Management Control	0	0	1	3	0	0	4
Legal Division	0	0	1	0	3	2	6
Sub Total	1	2	6	10	24	89	132
Field Operations Bureau							
Deputy Chief's Office	3	0	0	1	0	3	7
Field Training Office	0	0	1	2	0	26	29
Administrative Support			1	6	2	42	51
Patrol Division							
Central Dist.	0	1	4	10	4	142	161
Southern Dist.	0	1	1	12	0	84	98
Potrero Dist.	0	1	4	8	3	92	108
Mission Dist.	0	1	3	11	2	126	143
Northern Dist.	0	1	3	9	4	151	168
Park Dist.	0	1	2	11	2	86	102
Richmond Dist.	0	1	4	7	4	73	89
Ingleside Dist.	0	1	4	12	1	87	105
Taraval Dist.	0	1	3	10	1	65	80
Tactical Division	0	1	2	7	1	72	83
Municipal Transit	0	1	1	5	0	46	53
Traffic Division	0	2	3	16	0	67	88
Sub Total	3	13	36	127	24	1162	1365
Investigations Bureau							
Deputy Chief's Office	1	1	0	0	6	6	14
Investigations Div.	0	0	7	1	153	2	163
Vice Crimes Div.	0	1	2	0	15	35	53
Juvenile Division	0	1	0	0	17	3	21
Criminalistics	1	0	0	2	10	12	25
Sub Total	2	3	9	3	201	58	276
Technical Services Bureau							
Deputy Chief's Office	1	0	0	0	0	1	2
Criminal I.D.	0	1	3	8	4	22	38
Communications	0	1	4	7	2	11	25
Property Control	0	0	0	1	0	10	11
Sub Total	1	2	7	16	6	44	76
Total Sworn	10	23	60	159	273	1382	1911
Total Permanent/Temporary Civilian							839
TOTAL STRENGTH							2750

*Includes recruits-in-training and sworn personnel who were sick or disabled and one Captain

POLICE DISTRICTS



- COMPANY A
- COMPANY B
- COMPANY C
- COMPANY D
- COMPANY E
- COMPANY F
- COMPANY G
- COMPANY H
- COMPANY I



1983-84 REPORTED OFFENSES BY DISTRICT

PART I CRIMES	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	UNK
MURDER, NON-NEG MANSLAUGHTER	15	9	10	8	13	6	5	2	4	5
NEG-MANSLAUGHTER	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
RAPE	63	44	64	71	77	39	31	47	31	57
ROBBERY	759	658	581	621	1236	502	214	477	196	220
AGGRAVATED ASSAULT	576	389	410	510	619	283	119	337	117	125
BURGLARY	2172	1151	1315	1638	2195	964	862	1523	771	190
LARCENY	6054	4263	1960	3634	5164	2135	1741	2481	1676	2666
AUTO THEFT	673	651	714	800	779	399	233	699	263	333
TOTAL PART I CRIMES	10312	7171	5054	7282	10083	4328	3205	5566	3058	3596
PART II CRIMES										
OTHER ASSAULTS	1222	759	827	1109	1310	597	310	789	412	246
FORGERY, COUNTERFEITING	285	206	35	98	171	46	52	76	65	73
WORTHLESS CHECKS	210	226	63	179	190	89	80	113	113	63
EMBEZZLEMENT	56	67	20	31	38	12	15	11	12	7
RECEIVING STOLEN PROPERTY	167	127	83	105	165	56	16	50	19	30
WEAPONS, CARRYING	504	277	202	302	387	92	57	143	59	48
SEX OFFENSES (EX RAPE & PROS)	73	47	66	113	112	86	80	88	101	76
OFFENSES AGAINST FAMILY & CHILD	82	28	213	136	162	97	40	168	99	77
MALICIOUS MISCHIEF	780	490	676	839	1037	514	547	917	671	317
OTHER MISCELLANEOUS	6448	3254	2592	3843	5979	1659	1651	2114	1159	1204
TOTAL PART II CRIMES	9827	5481	4777	6755	9551	3248	2848	4469	2710	2141
GRAND TOTAL	20139	12652	9831	14037	19634	7576	6053	10035	5768	5737

FIVE-YEAR COMPARISON OF PERSONS ARRESTED (DETAINED)

PART I ARRESTS	1979	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84
MURDER, NON-NEG MANSLAUGHTER	93	120	229	150	129
NEG MANSLAUGHTER	14	14	6	16	8
RAPE	176	171	163	117	144
ROBBERY	1285	1436	1448	1390	1204
AGGRAVATED ASSAULT	1768	2184	1976	1710	1364
BURGLARY	1810	2164	2231	2090	2074
LARCENY	4280	4117	5032	5394	5494
AUTO THEFT	743	859	863	781	744
TOTAL PART I ARRESTS	10169	11065	11948	11648	11164
PART II ARRESTS					
OTHER ASSAULTS	1942	2309	2624	2598	2824
ARSON		69	70	40	54
FORGERY & COUNTERFEITING	117	360	345	372	384
FRAUD & EMBEZZLEMENT	71	518	612	781	604
RECEIVING STOLEN PROPERTY	1280	1238	1462	1233	1214
WEAPONS, CARRYING	1473	879	917	859	814
PROSTITUTION	1778	1382	1792	1678	2304
OTHER SEX OFFENSES	372	742	753	709	754
NARCOTICS	3524	5467	7984	7335	8044
GAMBLING	405	165	122	138	154
OFFENSES AGAINST FAMILY & CHILD	57	67	118	145	114
MALICIOUS MISCHIEF	1562	1124	1170	1122	1114
LIQUOR LAWS	225	453	570	393	314
DISORDERLY CONDUCT	1881	1746	2780	1880	2214
DRUNK	16167	18923	22189	20911	20244
DRUNK DRIVERS	1039	1780	1989	1966	1914
DRUNK IN AUTO	274	167	161	150	114
OTHER TRAFFIC	6905	6896	6194	10501	1364
OTHER MISCELLANEOUS	4625	15485	21387	19249	20744
FOR OTHER JURISDICTIONS	1730	2722	1799	724	514
BENCH WARRANTS-NON TRAFFIC	3909	3790	7803	7117	6444
TOTAL PART II ARRESTS	50317	66282	82841	79901	85044
GRAND TOTAL	60486	77347	94789	91549	96164

FIVE-YEAR COMPARISION OF CRIME

PART I CRIMES	1979	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84
MURDER, NON-NEG MANSLAUGHTER	112	128	128	95	70
NEG-MANSLAUGHTER	0	2	0	0	0
RAPE	664	743	610	568	516
ROBBERY	6694	7861	7334	6475	5437
AGGRAVATED ASSAULT	3571	4254	3736	3739	3462
BURGLARY	17255	18181	15775	12418	12742
LARCENY	33943	34161	35139	37335	31690
AUTO THEFT	8506	7214	6563	6227	5280
TOTAL PART I CRIMES	70745	72544	69285	66857	59197
PART II CRIMES					
OTHER ASSAULTS	6658	6862	6775	6920	7547
ARSON	558	435	370	342	302
FORGERY & COUNTERFEITING	1087	1295	1321	1086	1098
FRAUD & EMBEZZLEMENT	1111	1736	1611	1537	1588
RECEIVING STOLEN PROPERTY	640	803	868	820	810
WEAPONS, CARRYING	1714	2216	2283	2048	2062
PROSTITUTION	1648	1443	1944	1756	2463
SEX OFFENSES (EX RAPE & PROS)	619	713	710	750	775
NARCOTICS	2261	3641	5417	5320	5519
GAMBLING	40	65	55	82	61
OFFENSES AGAINST FAMILY & CHILD	415	333	398	515	754
MALICIOUS MISCHIEF	8271	8764	7285	6985	6779
LIQUOR LAWS	135	210	368	277	264
DISORDERLY CONDUCT	7041	7751	8414	8066	7620
JUVENILE OFFENSES	1269	1059	1056	973	1273
OTHER MUNICIPAL OFFENSES	1728	2099	5944	3676	3465
MISCELLANEOUS	6844	8206	8477	8114	8754
TOTAL PART II CRIMES	42029	47631	53296	49267	51134
GRAND TOTAL	112774	120175	12258	116124	110331

FIVE-YEAR COMPARISON OF JUVENILE ARRESTS

PART I CRIMES	1979	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84
MURDER, NON-NEG MANSLAUGHTER	2	12	20	4	4
NEG-MANSLAUGHTER	0	0	0	1	0
RAPE	22	7	16	13	10
ROBBERY	312	329	267	352	227
AGGRAVATED ASSAULT	233	209	193	157	172
BURGLARY	667	563	510	439	424
LARCENY	1242	853	988	1021	848
AUTO THEFT	354	221	158	150	139
TOTAL PART I ARRESTS	2832	2194	2152	2137	1824
PART II ARRESTS					
OTHER ASSAULTS	265	261	284	284	266
ARSON	3	12	16	4	5
FORGERY & COUNTERFEITING		19	11	9	10
FRAUD & EMBEZZLEMENT		22	25	18	25
RECEIVING STOLEN PROPERTY		153	149	107	106
WEAPONS, CARRYING	182	86	113	92	75
PROSTITUTION		36	30	10	33
OTHER SEX OFFENSES	10	92	77	62	71
NARCOTICS	209	289	377	330	381
GAMBLING		10	2	6	1
OFFENSES AGAINST FAMILY & CHILD		1	0	3	0
MALICIOUS MISCHIEF	514	276	212	211	201
LIQUOR LAWS	107	153	161	135	111
DISORDERLY CONDUCT	117	103	114	70	121
DRUNK		67	79	51	31
DRUNK DRIVERS	4	4	1	0	0
DRUNK IN AUTO		0	0	0	0
OTHER TRAFFIC		57	146	70	51
OTHER MISCELLANEOUS	4527	1861	1659	1219	1881
FOR OTHER JURISDICTIONS		5	9	7	0
BENCH WARRANTS-NON TRAFFIC		1	1	1	0
TOTAL PART II ARRESTS	5938	3524	3466	2689	3421
GRAND TOTAL	8770	5702	5618	4826	5255

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